

The Enterprise.

VOL. 9.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1904.

NO. 29.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.
6:02 A. M. Daily.
7:26 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.
9:39 A. M. Daily.
12:39 P. M. Daily.
5:03 P. M. Daily.
5:54 P. M. Daily.
9:12 P. M. Daily.

SOUTH.
6:45 A. M. Daily.
7:33 A. M. Daily.
12:03 P. M. Daily.
4:05 P. M. Daily.
7:03 P. M. Daily.
12:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

The roadway of the San Mateo cars between the Cemetery and Thirtieth St. and San Jose Ave. is twelve minutes, with the exception of Sundays and holidays, when the roadway is arranged to suit the travel.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 4:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

	A. M.	P. M.
From the North	6:45	12:03
" South	6:45	12:03
" South	6:45	12:03

MAIL CLOSURE.

	A. M.	P. M.
North	6:40	12:09
South	6:40	12:09

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Combes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

Catholic Church Services will be held every Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Catholic Church.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
Hon. G. H. Buck	Redwood City
TREASURER	
P. P. Chamberlain	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
M. M. Grainger	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
J. J. Bullock	Redwood City
ASSESSOR	
D. Hayward	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK	
H. W. Schaberg	Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER	
John F. Johnston	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
J. H. Mansfield	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Ella M. Tilton	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
As. Crowe	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
A. B. Gilbert	Redwood City



We have just received a large shipment of the famous Cyrus Noble whiskey.

This brand is the most popular American whiskey in the world.

It is a pure, old honest product.

It is distilled from selected grain.

It is a tonic and stimulant combined.

It is absolutely pure.

WEEK'S NEWS REVIEWED IN BRIEF ITEMS

Recent Important Occurrences Presented in Kaleidoscopic Array.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS OF THE WORLD

Short, Crisp, Pithy Paragraphs That Give the Happenings of the Week in a Form Appreciated By Busy Readers.

The subtreasury at New York last week received \$3,275,000 Japanese gold from San Francisco by telegraphic transfer.

Dr. William Barton Hopkins, well known in medical circles as an author, died last week at Philadelphia of cholera morbus.

James C. Cook, known as the oldest practical printer in the United States, if not in the world, died at Milford, Mass., aged 87 years.

Four bandits, convicted of murder, were garroted at Santiago de Cuba last week. It was the first legal execution since the Spanish regime.

Premier Balfour declines to commit the British Government to any official part in the proposed International Cotton Congress at Zurich, Switzerland.

Efforts to haul the battle-ship Orel from the sand bank in the Neva, Russia, on which she is aground, have so far failed. The bottom of the battle-ship is damaged.

The bubonic plague has reappeared in the heart of the city of Johannesburg, South Africa. Two cases have been detected in the market, which has been ordered closed.

The farmhouse of Peter Schmitt, twenty-five miles north of Hobart, Ok. T., was struck by lightning and four children, aged 8, 6, 4 and 2, were killed. The children were asleep up stairs.

Frank Smith, a stockyard employe at South Omaha, shot and killed his wife and eighteen-months-old son and then fired a bullet through his own head. Domestic trouble is assigned as the cause.

Richard Mansfield, the actor, has used the blue pencil on his spring tour in a wholesale manner, reducing the number of his appearances in California to only fourteen and confining these to San Francisco.

The herring catch at Yarmouth, England, for last year surpassed the best previous record by the ratio of forty-four to thirteen. The total number of herrings caught during the season exceeded 580,000,000.

Charles Frohman has arranged for the dramatization of "Pilgrim's Progress," which will be produced next season in New York and London. There will be nineteen scenes and over 200 persons in the cast.

The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says it is informed that the North German Lloyd Steamship Company has sold to the Japanese Government eight steamers belonging to its East Asiatic lines for war purposes.

Orders have been issued for the mobilization of Brazilian troops, and for the concentration of all the forces in the first military district at points on the frontier, where Peruvian troops are reported to have crossed into Brazil.

The portrait of the Dowager Empress of China, which was painted by Miss Kate Carl, an American artist, for exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition, has been shipped from Shanghai on board the Pacific Mail steamship Siberia.

The assignment is announced of J. C. Woods of Woods' Fair, London, Ont. The failure covers seven stores in different parts of Ontario, conducted under the name of Woods' Fair. The assets are placed at \$130,000; liabilities not stated.

Drew College, at Carmel, N. Y., one of the pioneer educational institutions in the country, was destroyed by fire last week, entailing a loss of \$100,000, with \$25,000 insurance. All the students, members of the faculty and servants escaped.

At the annual meeting of the Mexican Central Railroad Company, limited, in Boston, in a report to the stockholders, it was shown as a result

of the year's operations the company failed to earn the fixed charges and taxes by about \$500,000 in gold.

A powder mill near Newport, Ind., blew up last week. Four men were killed and two were injured. Ten thousand pounds of powder exploded and the bodies of two of the victims were blown into such small pieces that they could not be picked up.

Announcement was made at the Oregon Short Line offices in Salt Lake that all railroad lines west of the Missouri river would follow the example of the Chicago and Northwestern and other Western roads in supplying return transportation to livestock shippers and caretakers from the point of shipment.

Forest fires are burning and spreading rapidly near Tomahawk, Wis., and north of there and along the Soo Railroad. Homesteaders and farmers are suffering losses through the burning of buildings. A dispatch from Eland, Wis., says travelers from the north report the woods full of fires.

The convention of the General Society of Daughters of the Revolution in Boston last week elected the following officers: President-General, Mrs. Adelaide Ingraham, New York; Third Vice-President-General, Mrs. Nettie Edwards Caspar, Colorado; member of the board of managers, Mrs. Emily Rathvon, Indiana.

Minister Conger has cabled the State Department from Peking that some fine portraits of the Dowager Empress of China, which were dispatched to the St. Louis Exposition on the steamer Siberia, will be donated by the Dowager Empress to the United States Government after they have been exhibited at the fair.

A. C. Twining, former president, and D. C. Cornell, former treasurer of the defunct Monmouth Trust Company of Asbury Park, N. J., have been sentenced respectively to six years and four years in the State Prison. The men were convicted of presenting false minutes of the trust company to the State Banking Department.

Serious anti-Jewish riots have occurred in the Bessarabian town of Bender. It is stated that the rioting began on Saturday forenoon, while the congregations were in the synagogues. The mob smashed the windows of houses in the Jewish quarter, entered the houses, and threw women and children out of the windows. A girl was murdered in a most revolting manner. Cossacks were sent to restore order. The riot is said to be due to the reports of Russian reverses in the Far East.

FORGER PLACED IN PILLORY.

"Civilized" Delaware Inflicts Barbarous Punishment on Unfortunate Culprit.

Dover, Del.—William Jackson was in the pillory Monday, the first man pilloried here in ten years. He forged a check for \$5, and for this crime was sentenced to an hour in the pillory, a \$500 fine and a year in jail. Jackson is six feet tall and weighs close to 200 pounds. His suffering was intense. A group of small boys who hung on the railings of the prison-yard fence pelted the prisoner with clods of earth and with sticks. His back was turned to the lookers on, his neck through the board, while his outstretched arms were through the holes in the horizontal bars. The Sheriff stood near at hand to prevent him from choking to death in case he fainted. This he seemed likely to do, as the strain of his position seemed more than his mind and body could bear. In the meantime the Sheriff whittled a piece of wood. Finally the Sheriff put the piece of wood at the man's feet so he might play with it, and thus diverting his mind, prevented him from collapsing. The prisoner pushed the stick here and there with his feet, playing with it like a boy. He played thus until a hole half a foot deep had been worn in the ground.

Will Exhibit Liberty Bell.

Philadelphia.—The Liberty bell will be taken to St. Louis. This was decided upon when both branches of the City Council passed a resolution appointing a special joint committee of twenty-four to escort the Revolutionary relic and appropriating \$15,000 to defray the expenses. The start will be made early in June.

Nominate Debs for President.

Chicago—Eugene V. Debs has been nominated as the Socialist candidate for President of the United States. Benjamin Hanford of New York city was nominated for Vice-President. Neither of the candidates had any opposition.

CONDENSED NEWS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

Interesting Occurrences Specially Selected and Boiled Down Into Short Items.

HAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK

Current Events Related in Dispatches From Many Correspondents in Various Parts of the West.

Senator James Reid, a Cariboo pioneer of 1854, is dead at Vancouver, B. C. He was 64 years of age and had been a member of Parliament since 1881.

Alexander Taylor was caught in a cogwheel at the mill of the Baltimore mine, near Forest Hill, Placer county, and killed. The deceased had mined on the Forest Hill divide for many years.

Maud Thane, accused of swindling bicycle dealers, has been turned over to the probation officers of Santa Cruz. She claims she is an orphan and says she does not care what becomes of her.

Samuel P. McErlane, a well-known saloon-keeper of Stockton, was drowned in a barber-shop bathtub in that city. He is supposed to have been stricken with heart failure soon after entering the water.

Thomas McGreal and James Burke pleaded guilty at Sacramento before Judge Shields to having garroted and robbed George Payne. McGreal was sentenced to San Quentin for twenty years and Burke to Folsom for twenty-five years.

George W. Oliver of the Department of Agriculture is in Santa Cruz making a study of bulb growing. He says the daffodil bulbs grown in Santa Cruz are finer than those grown in any other section of the country. He thinks the soil and climate of the Pacific Coast are well suited to the growing of all kinds of bulbs.

Samuel Dinsmore, a pioneer of 1849 and a member of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, died last week at his home in Oakland. Dinsmore was a civil engineer and built the dam at Lake Chabot. He was a native of Auburn, N. H., and leaves two daughters, Mrs. Anna A. Woodbridge and Mrs. Lizzie D. Clark.

Fourteen head of cattle stolen from the Miller & Lux cattle ranges near Los Banos have been found in the possession of Albert Chatom, a wealthy cattle-raiser in Stanislaus county. Chatom has been placed under arrest. He gave bonds in \$3000. The brands on the stock have been changed from "D. C." to "P. P." The cattle are valued at \$700.

W. S. Kendall and Merritt C. Pike, fruit growers, brought suit at Sacramento against Porter Bros. Company and the Anglo-Californian Bank of San Francisco for an accounting, alleging fraud in the sale of fruits and failure to make proper returns of sales. The bank is made defendant because it is alleged it has in its keeping certain notes and mortgages which passed between plaintiffs and defendants.

Judgment was entered by Judge Welborn in the United States Circuit Court at Fresno for \$10,000 in favor of Mrs. Carrie O. Owen and against the Southern Pacific Company. Mrs. Owen was suing for \$50,000 for the loss of her husband in the Owl wreck at Byron on December 20, 1902. The matter was compromised by the attorneys in the case and at their request Judge Welborn entered the \$10,000 judgment.

The will of Murdock Young, who died in Santa Cruz in April, 1903, leaving an estate valued at \$13,000, to be distributed among his friends, has been sustained. In the will he declared that he had never been married, but it was subsequently learned that fifty years ago he left a wife and four children in Vermont. The court held that Young's failure to mention his children was intentional and not an oversight.

D. B. Haskins, a Southern Pacific brakeman, was killed on his train at Cameron, about fifty miles south of Bakersfield, last week. His body was found near the water tank. Death had resulted by the fall from the train or by being struck on the head by the projecting spout of the water

tank. He was last seen alive by the engineer when he started over the train from the engine, and was not missed until the train reached Mojave.

The Supervisors of Santa Clara County at their meeting last week decided to purchase at once twenty new voting machines at a cost of \$650 each. This will give a total of thirty-five machines in the county, fifteen having been purchased some time ago. With this number of machines the entire vote of the county can easily be accommodated. The use of the machines will involve a consolidation and rearrangement of the voting precincts, a work to which the Supervisors will give their attention to at an early date.

Reports from Clark county, Washington, state that the prune crop has been practically ruined along the Columbia river. Most of the prunes are falling off the trees because of the bad frost of a week ago which formed ice in many parts of Clark county, just as the fruit was forming. This makes it certain that the crop will be small. As prices have been extremely low growers are not worrying over the situation, believing that the loss will be compensated for by the higher prices likely to be received for prunes now being held over from last season. Some growers are discouraged and are plowing up their prune orchards. The prices since last fall have been scarcely more than the cost of production.

C. H. Douglass of 1713 Eleventh street and his friend, E. S. Halsey of Thirty-fifth street, Oakland, bought two lottery tickets a few days ago and agreed to share equally any prizes which the wheel of fortune might turn their way. Each man kept one ticket as a mark of his interest in the affair and the numbers were taken down. When the drawing was announced Douglass observed that the ticket held by Halsey had drawn a prize of \$3750. He immediately began looking for his friend to claim his promised share. He is still looking for Halsey, but has not been able to locate him. He asked the police to assist him in the search. He says he has found that Halsey collected the prize which the ticket called for and immediately left for unknown fields. Douglass was much chagrined when he was told that the police could do nothing for him and that his friend had committed no crime for which he might be apprehended.

Father of Mardi Gras Dead.

New York.—Joseph Stillwell Cain, known as the father of the celebration of Mardi Gras in this country, is dead here, aged 72 years. In 1865 he turned on the streets of Mobile the first Mardi Gras parade. The celebration went from that city to New Orleans. Cain was also one of the organizers of the old mystic organization known as the T. D. S. It was organized in 1846, and he was the last of the charter members.

Drowned in a River.

Milan, Kas.—While fording the Chickaska river, one mile north of here, a wagon containing W. Hanlon, wife and five children, was overturned. The woman and three children were drowned. Hanlon rescued two children after several hours' effort. The bodies of the four drowned have not been recovered.

British Mission Again Attacked.

London.—The Mail's Simla correspondent says that 800 Thibetans, coming from the direction of Shigatze, attacked the British mission at Gyantse at dawn on April 5th. The Thibetans were repulsed with heavy losses and fled. The British loss was two Sepoys wounded.

Convict Drowns in River.

Boise, Idaho.—Harry Miller and Charles Smith, convicts, escaped from the guard last week. Miller was later retaken, being captured on an island in the river. It is thought Smith went into the river with him and was drowned.

Fire on an Island.

Watertown, N. Y.—At Thousand Island Park, in the St. Lawrence river, a fire raged for several hours, destroying nine cottages, badly damaging six others and threatening large hotel properties. The loss is \$50,000.

Demise of Well-Known Actor.

New York.—Eugene Canfield, a well-known comedian, is dead here from pneumonia. His principal work in recent years had been in the Hoyt farces.

Memorial for Reciprocity Failed.

Boston.—A proposition to memorialize Congress in behalf of Canadian reciprocity was defeated Thursday in the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

SYSTEM OF PROMOTIONS IS FAULTY

Russian Army Officers Given Superior Commands Through Favoritism.

INFLUENCE AND NEPOTISM RULE

Many High Officials Are Utterly Devoid of Military Merit—General Kuropatkin Is One of the Few Exceptions.

St. Petersburg.—Intense uneasiness is manifest in the civil departments of the Government lest the struggle in the Far East disclose the hurtful effects of the system of promotion in the army. A correspondent has obtained knowledge of many instances where social influence and nepotism have superseded valor and capacity in determining positions of superior commanders. A certain group of men connected by school friendships seem to have gained practically a free hand in the distribution of military prizes. It should be said that General Kuropatkin does not fall in the suspected category. He won his high position by brilliant work as an organizer of the Russo-Turkish war, as Skobeleff's chief of staff in Central Asia and subsequently as commander in chief.

The present Minister of War, General Sakharoff, however, is an exceedingly unpopular man. He is without distinction either in science or the art of war. His brother, who is now chief of staff in Manchuria, is likewise devoid of special military merit.

General Volhoff, second in command in Manchuria, who a fortnight ago received a high decoration, was a school fellow of Sakharoff. These two brothers have promoted their classmates right and left. It is stated that Besobrahoff is one of the circle. Admiral Alexieff owes his prominence to similar conditions. That a nation which reposes its hope in the brains of its military chiefs and not in the initiative of the rank and file should develop a system of favoritism that has officered a majority of its battalions with incompetents makes the outlook dark indeed.

TO OBSERVE AMERICAN POLITICS.

A Brother of Joseph Chamberlain Reaches Chicago From England.

Chicago.—Arthur Chamberlain, brother of Joseph Chamberlain, the former Colonial Secretary of Great Britain, has arrived in Chicago and will spend the next few days watching the political situation in Illinois. He intends to remain in America until after the Presidential election and hopes to attend both the Republican and Democratic national Conventions.

"I left Birmingham six weeks ago and came at once to the States," said he as he stepped from the train. "Really, I haven't anything to talk about, although I've seen a lot here which interests me."

"I a public man? Dear no, I'm not. Tariff? Oh, I do not care to discuss that either. Yes, I'm interested in your political matters. I confess that I don't understand your caucuses at all, but when I said that to Speaker Cannon, whom I met in Washington, he said that if I did, I was better off than he was."

The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice, South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store that SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Crockery and Agate Ware, Hats and Caps.

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

The postoffice problem is the bane of Congressional life.

Those Russian whiskers certainly make fierce looking warriors.

If this strain keeps up the Czar may feel inclined to raise his own salary.

What signifies a matter of "two years," or ten years, or even a hundred years, to Russia?

The man who manages to keep out of debt, out of jail and out of politics is a little above the average.

Japan has not yet furnished a list of the things which she considers contraband of war, but it is probable that Korea is one of them.

One of the students of history who looks up little things declares that no man has ever been President who parts his hair in the middle.

Mr. Rockefeller may have gone into the violet business merely for the purpose of giving Miss Ida Tarbell something else to write about.

A Kansas man who is both a physician and an undertaker has also bought a drug store, and does not now see how they can escape him.

Intense consternation was created by the appearance of a donkey in a ballroom at Florence, Italy. These Newport styles spread slowly.

Argentina, Chili, Brazil and Bolivia are reported to have formed an alliance for the purpose of opposing the United States. No matter. Venezuela continues to be our friend.

Emperor William looked at the rock of Gibraltar the other day and decided that next to one whom modesty forbade him to name it was about the most impressive thing on earth.

In abrogating the treaty with the Sultan of Sulu we have given ourselves more latitude to express our opinions on polygamy. Too bad we haven't a treaty with President Joseph Smith.

A Brooklyn man has been discharged from a hospital with a bullet in his brain and in better health than he has ever enjoyed heretofore. The bullet-in-the-brain cure cannot, however, be generally recommended.

Germany is accused of a desire to buy San Domingo. Enemies of Germany ought to encourage her if she is harboring such a scheme. It would be hard to think of anything that would be more troublesome to the Fatherland than San Domingo.

During the Spanish-American war the United States naval authorities lost for a time some of the mines which had been sunk in the waters of certain coast harbors. The Russians are not thus lucky; their ships seem to find the mines when their officers are not looking for them—with disastrous effects.

There has grown up in recent times a system which has robbed military titles, both of land and sea forces, of their old-time significance. Formerly a colonel meant the commander of a regiment, but it is not the case at present, as a colonel may be a paymaster or a doctor, an ordnance officer or a commissary of subsistence. A rear admiral was formerly considered an officer actually commanding a fleet, whereas now he may be the chief paymaster general, the engineer in chief, a surgeon general, the head of the naval construction corps, and so on, as all these officers are now indiscriminately commissioned rear admirals.

An instructor, addressing a large body of teachers at the University of Chicago recently, advised against reading novels except for intellectual improvement. She said that too many persons read novels merely for pleasure, and she added that character definitions should recommend themselves more than romantic plots. There are certainly too many trashy novels on the market, but these are read largely by those who feel the necessity of getting some romance into the humdrum existence of to-day. The novel of disquisition and problem does not appeal strongly to these people. They are too tired of battling with the problems the novels discuss—and do not solve. The speaker went on, however, to say that the novel was the distinctive literary type of the nineteenth century, just as the drama was the type of the Elizabethan age. "That," she said, "was because the days of Elizabeth were days of action. In those days persons redressed their own wrongs. To-day they wait for the law. This no longer is an age of discovery, exploration and action, so we have to get our action from books. To-day we certainly wait for the law to redress our wrongs—at least some of us do—but it seems strange to hear anyone saying that these are not the days of action, and that this is no longer the age of discovery and exploration."

The onion is—well, you know. You know, too, that it is awfully strong, but likely did not know that its great strength had caused it to get into trouble recently and likewise into the courts. In Vermont a teacher forbade certain girls to come to school

unless they stopped eating onions. The case went through several courts and the onion won, the teacher being forbidden to exclude the girls. But the Indiana courts have taken the other tack, and there the advocates of the onion met with crushing defeat. A merchant complained of a restaurant keeper who occupied the floor above the store and whose specialty appeared to be fried onions, served at any hour. The merchant stood it as long as he could, and then invoked the law. He represented to the court that the odor of fried onions was not personally disagreeable, but that many of his customers objected to having fried onion odors wrapped up with their purchases. The defendant, in answer, declared the onion a vegetable which is necessary to the happiness of mankind, and that there were certain prescribed forms in which it could be prepared. He further declared that science thus far had not been able to invent any plan for the reduction of onion odors or their confinement. The court did not dispute the latter allegation and did not attempt to prescribe the legal limitations of the odor, but affirmed the damages given by the trial court and admonished the defendant to curb his fried onions. It will be noticed from these two decisions that, while it is all right to eat onions before going to school, it is all wrong to fry them—unless one does it alone in the woods.

There is another side to this boy criminal business. You can think of it while the youthful car-barn robbers in Chicago pay for their crimes with their lives. It is the money side of it. Do you give your boy money? Has he an income, small, perhaps, but sure? Does he work and feel that he is earning the money? We have in mind one father who was wise enough to realize that fun and business could be mixed and a great deal of natural mischief headed off. He gave his boy an allowance and made him earn it. It was 10 cents a week at the start, and the lad blacked shoes, kept the walk in front of the house swept and did a lot of small work. It accumulated for him on his school holiday. No, he didn't whine and wonder why somebody else was not assigned the task. He was earning money. Early in life he tasted the sweetness of pennies honorably earned. He thought more of the 10 cents that came to him weekly because of his labor than the occasional gifts of money that came to him at other periods. He was a business man. He had small compunction in wasting money given to him outright, but those hard-earned pennies just naturally gravitated to a toy bank. The saving instinct and the working instinct were aroused at the same time. When the weekly salary was increased to 25 cents more labor was added. The boy was not robbed of his play-spell time, but he did have a duty to perform; did acquire a liking for work, and there isn't a doubt that the process helped mold his character. Another man parceled out a plot of ground to his children and purchased at good prices all the vegetables and flowers they could raise. The natural desire for money spurred on their efforts, the exercise gave them added health, and because of the fact that they had something to do there was little opportunity for them to seek or receive bad company. These are only suggestions taken from life, suggestions that come within the range of men with limited incomes. It is a great problem how to interest a boy. He cannot sit still and fold his hands. You might as well ask a colt to become a sedate work horse. It is in him to do something every waking hour. It is your business to see that that something is at least innocent in character and that out of it he obtains hearty enjoyment, health, and, if possible, mental improvement. A wise man who had made a study of children once said: "If by any chance I wanted to start a boy on the road to hell I know of no easier way than to give him a liberal money allowance, with no questions asked about the disposition of the same. The ways are greased for a lad thus equipped." Ask your boy if he wouldn't like to earn a little money every week.

How to Rest the Brain.
There are five things to remember to help rest an over-tired brain: 1. A healthy indifference to wakefulness. 2. Concentration of the mind on simple things. 3. Relaxation of the body. 4. Gentle rhythmic breathing of fresh air. 5. Regular nourishment. If we do not lose courage, but keep on steadily night after night, with a healthy persistence in remembering and practicing these five things, we shall often find that what might have been a very long period of sleeplessness may be materially shortened and that the sleep which follows the practice of the exercises is better, sounder, and more refreshing, than the sleep that came before. In many cases a long or short period of insomnia can be absolutely prevented by just these simple means.

Here is perhaps the place to say that all narcotics are, in such cases, absolutely pernicious.—Leslie's Monthly.

Freight from Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh originates the largest freight tonnage of any city in the world—more than New York, Chicago and Philadelphia combined.

Only Woman Lawyer in Japan.
Mme. Tel Sono, a Japanese lawyer, said to be only woman member of the bar in the land of the Mikado, was educated in England.

Praise a woman for the qualities she doesn't possess and she'll worship you.

FOR WEARIN SUMMER.

MUSLINS AND BATISTES ARE REMARKABLY ORNATE.

Ornamentation Runs to Tackings, Applied Anywhere and Everywhere and in All Sorts of Shapes—Individuality Shown in Tailor Rig.

New York correspondence:



first glance that these dresses were the result of an immense amount of work. In many cases it would take an expert

UMMER muslins and batistes are remarkably ornate, and the standards of elaborateness are as noticeable as they were last summer. Some of these gowns run to the airy notions, with ruffles, flounces and ends to be set a waving by every errant breeze, and a few of this grade simulate the old fashions shown quaintly in old pictures, but more often the muslin dress is comparatively plain of outline, and not greatly in the weather vane way. But there is no suggestion of extreme simplicity in them. On the contrary, the woman least informed in the practical side of dressmaking would realize at the

forms, with the restriction that the shapes shall not be fanciful. Buttons are much used to dress such pieces, the main object with both being to attain some degree of novelty without resorting to elaborate mediums. Since the sleeves of tailor suits must be less ornate than the highly wrought ones put in summery dresses, it is but natural that severely plain ones appear now and then. Some of these seem bare enough by contrast. One type that is striking for its plainness is reasonably tight at the shoulder and of that diameter to the simple cuff at the wrist. These sleeves are shaped to square the shoulders, which after months of slope is a radical change.

Of the new tailor styles shown here by the artist, the first was of the severely plain grade, yet as a glance will show, did not lack originality. Its material was brown cloth, and self trimming and stitching were the only embellishments. As an illustration of the degree of individuality that can be accomplished with simple mediums, this model was effective. Less severe in finish was the gown at the left in the next sketch. Yet it was merely red velvet cloth and fancy black braid, with black velvet belt. For such dresses the choice of braid is an important matter. A pretty sort will, when used in small quantity, go a long way toward making the gown dressy. At the right in the concluding picture is a suit of gray broadcloth, with collar of green velvet. Coats of this general sort appear in impressive numbers. It is on some of them that the square shoulder is shown. This cut may be the next thing in line, but at present it is entirely to have the new bodice or coat slope all that is possible.

As to materials voiles are in the lead, the situation being changed only so much as to show them on women everywhere, instead of appearing on every side in the shops only. There is much diversity in the goods, consequently there is like



STYLES SET OUT FOR SUMMER.

to tell just where machine work ended and handwork began in the elaborations, but even were the whole of it the product of ingenious substitutes for deft fingers, the cost would be considerable. And as one might expect, an especial premium is put on handwork, so the original cost of these dresses is considerable, while their extreme perishability is a matter worth consideration to most shoppers. However, the latter point is not of any more weight than it always is.

The simple tailor gown that is not so plain but that some individuality may appear in it is the most desirable sort just now. And of strictly tailor trim-

range in the manner of making. The two voile dresses of these pictures were at the right of the second sketch and at the center of the third, respectively. The first was gray, with white Irish point lace trimming, and the other was tan, with tucking and shaded brown ornaments for trimming. Tans and grays seem especially favored in this goods. Except in the field of shirt waist suits, the treatment of silk for summer tends toward elaborateness. In some examples the highly wrought effects of muslins, batistes and like goods are rivalled, and rarely is the dress without some elaborate touch. A fuchsia silk is pictured at



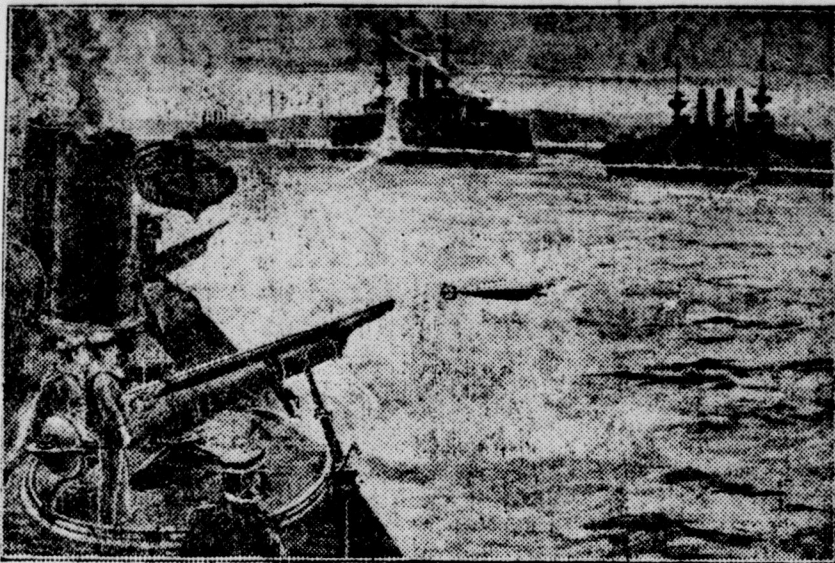
MORE PROVISION FOR WARM WEATHER.

ming there may be a deal, but the embellishments that went in such quantity with the so-called French tailormade are indulged but sparingly. At the most, there may be touches of them at neck and wrists. Tucking is much used here, too, the texture of stylish cloths being finely adapted to this treatment. Self-trimming is a stand-by, taking the form of bands, tabs and pieces of all sizes and

the left in the second group. Its embellishment included shirring and point de venise lace, and with it was a wrap of fuchsia panne and fancy silk braid. Bertha effects are numerous in elaborate silk dresses, and here and there the surprise bodice appears.

Stockings positively must match the gown, says fashion.

FIRING A TORPEDO AT A WARSHIP.



The illustration shows a torpedo boat in action, firing a torpedo direct at an anchored warship, as in the attack off Port Arthur. Torpedoes are usually fired from turntables which can be directed to any point. The torpedo is shot into the water either by a very small charge of powder or by compressed air. Torpedoes are also fired from submerged tubes as they are called, but these cannot be directed in the same way as the turntables. The famous Whitehead torpedo, a type used by both the Japanese and the Russians, is a crewless submarine engine of destruction, equipped with gigantic power. It carries an explosive chamber containing 200 pounds of gun-cotton, and when its nose comes in contact with a ship's hull, a pointed plunger is driven in against the detonating cap, an explosion ensuing that usually blows an awful hole in the ill-fated ship which may be the object of attack, and perhaps sinks it at once. The torpedo on entering the water sinks to the required depth, running submerged till it meets its prey. Its wonderful little engines are driven by compressed air, and it is prevented from rising or sinking by a pendulum valve and rudder, and kept on a straight course by a spinning wheel attachment. The first lesson of the Russo-Japanese war was the high effectiveness of the torpedo.

A TEST OF DISCIPLINE.

English annals show many fine examples of discipline in disaster at sea, and both the army and the navy share in the credit of them. Most persons remember the magnificent courage and coolness displayed by the men of the ill-fated Victoria, which was rammed by the Camperdown in 1893. Many remember, too, how the model of the vessel at the World's Fair in Chicago was draped with black when the news came, and how for long afterward the great crowds of Americans that filed by talked little and gazed gravely, the women often with dim eyes, in tribute to the tragic and noble deed. Lord Wolsley, in his recent autobiography, tells how he once came near sharing such a fate with his men on board the Transit, bound for India, when she struck a rock in a dead calm. He was a young lieutenant then, but his vivid recollection of the event has not waned in nearly half a century.

"The bugles sounded our regimental call, and we all ran down to our men, who were still below, cleaning up after their breakfast. All the troops were carried on the main deck except one company, which was on the deck below, and situated well forward. It was a horrible quarter, below the water level, and lit only by one solitary candle lantern. Each company took it for a week in turn, and it was my company's luck to be the unfortunate occupants when the ship struck. Upon reaching that dreadful lower region I formed the men, half on one side, half on the opposite side of the deck.

"There we stood in deadly silence, and I know not for how long. The abominable candle in the lantern sputtered and went out. We were in almost absolute darkness, our only glimmer of light coming down through a small hatchway which was reached by a narrow ladder. The ship began to sink by the stern, so it was evident to all that we hung on a rock forward. The angle of our deck with the sea level became gradually greater until at last we had to hold on to the sides of our dark submarine prison. My predominant feeling was of horrid repugnance to the possibility, which became the probability, of being drowned in the dark, like a rat in a trap. I should have liked to have a swim for my life at the last, the supreme moment; but that would be impossible if the abominable ship should slip off the rock.

"If Greece must perish, I Thy will obey, But let me perish in the face of day." The only aperture to the main deck was very small, and most eyes were kept riveted upon it. I am sure every man now alive who was there must shudder as he thinks of what seemed to us the interminable time we were in that pit. Every minute seemed an hour; but at last a face appeared at the aperture, and we were ordered on deck.

All found refuge on a coral island, whence in due time another vessel carried them to their destination; and the future field marshal proceeded with a lighter kit, but the richer for a precious experience in the value of discipline.

WEIGHT OF METAL MONEY.

Few Untrained Persons Can Guess the Avoirdupois of a Package.

"The weight of money is very deceptive," said an employee of the treasury. "For instance, a young man came in here one day with a young woman. I was showing them through the department, and happened to ask him if he thought the young girl was worth her weight in gold. He assured me that he certainly did think so, and after learning that her weight was 100 pounds we figured that she would be worth in gold \$28,647. The young man was fond enough of her to think that was rather cheap.

"Another thing that deceives many people," he continued, "is the weight of paper money. Now, how many \$1

bills do you think it would take to weigh as much as one \$5 gold piece?" On a guess the visitor said fifty, and the clerk laughed.

"I have heard guesses on that," he said, "all the way from fifty to 500, and from men who have handled money for years. The fact of the matter is that with a \$5 gold piece on one scale you would only have to put six and one-half dollar bills on the other scale to balance it.

"The question was afterward put to several people and elicited answers all the way from twenty to 1,000, the majority guessing from 300 to 500.

"Taking the weight of gold coins and bills at the treasury, it was figured that a \$5 gold piece weighs .203 of an ounce avoirdupois. The employee at the treasury who handled the paper money said that 100 bills weigh four and one-half ounces. That would make one bill weigh .045 of an ounce, and between six and seven bills would balance the gold piece."

On the proposition of how much money one can lift, figures were obtained at the treasury. Where certain numbers of coins were placed in bags and weighed as standards, for example, the standard amount of gold coin is \$5,000, which weighs eighteen and one-half pounds, while \$200 in halves, or 400 coins, weigh eleven pounds.

Two hundred pounds of coin money of various kinds is made up as follows: Silver dollars, \$2,617; half dollars, \$3,636; quarter dollars, \$3,657; dimes, \$3,615.80; nickels, \$917; pennies, \$295.61. In one-dollar bills the same weight would amount to \$71,111.—Washington Star.

HIS MENU WAS EXTENSIVE.

Guests of Mr. Barnum Did Not Need to Confine Themselves to One Dish.

The late P. T. Barnum was known as an ideal host, and next to his interest in the "greatest show on earth" enjoyed nothing better than entertaining his friends at his house and table.

Among those who visited him most frequently at "Lindencroft" or "Waldenore" and who gave the name to the last residence was Joel Benton, who sometimes calls himself "author of prose and worse."

It is a peculiarity of this author that, with one slight exception, he eats neither butter nor milk and none of the ordinary meats, not for any hygienic or philosophical reason, but simply because they are distinctly unpalatable to him. On one occasion when a young lady occupied a seat near Mr. Benton at Mr. Barnum's table the waiter handed the bachelor some butter. "Oh!" said Barnum to the waiter, and pointing to the lady, "you should not do that, for he doesn't love any but her."

Mr. Barnum's table, of course, was always bountifully supplied with a great variety of food, and yet on another occasion when Mr. Benton refused the beef and the lamb and the butter Mr. Barnum wearily said: "Well, Benton, you seem likely to starve here. What can we serve you?" "Oh," said Benton, "I eat everything that flies or swims."

"Very well, then," said Barnum, "we'll get you a crow and a whale tomorrow."—Success.

The Fretful Porcupine.

In the woods of Keewadin there once roamed a very discontented Porcupine. He was forever fretting. He complained that everything was wrong, till it was perfectly scandalous, and the Great Spirit, getting tired of his grumbling, said:

"You and the world I have made don't seem to fit. One or the other must be wrong. It is easier to change you. You don't like the trees, you are unhappy on the ground, and think everything is upside down, so I'll turn you inside out and put you in the water."

This was the origin of the Shad.—From Ernest Thompson Seton's "Fable and Woodmyth," in the Century.

Mrs. Jones—That young man monopolizes too much of our daughter's time. Jones—That's easily remedied. I'll consent to their marriage.—Judge.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

AMUSEMENTS IN RELATION TO RELIGION.

By Rt. Rev. George F. Seymour, Bishop of Springfield.

The mistake which many make is that they condemn with a sentence of absolute banishment certain classes of amusement which are often abused, it is true, but which still have their rightful place in the sphere of human relaxation and enjoyment, such as the drama, and dancing, and specified games. Now, it is obvious that these things which are proscribed, put under the ban, as intrinsically evil, are not in themselves evil at all.

A story drawn out into detail under the guidance of the principles of art and illustrated by appropriate scenery and dress is not in itself evil. The story may be vicious, and the actors may be bad in conduct, but these faults are not inherent in the drama; they are due to accidents that the play is bad and the players are demoralized. The drama in itself is high art; indeed, lays under contribution in its successful production many departments of art and culture. It may be made an instrument powerful for good as well as evil. Its principles are embodied in much of the teaching of the Old Testament and of the New.

Dancing is the poetry of motion; it is the expression to the eye of what music conveys to the ear. It is oftentimes spontaneous and involuntary. The hand, the head, the body, will without our thought or consent keep time with the tune which floats in upon us from the voice of the sweet singer or the notes of the instrument. To teach, therefore, that dancing is in itself evil and is to be avoided as sin is as grave an error as can well be committed. It is an impeachment of the truth of God; it is an indictment against the handiwork of our Maker in the highest and best instincts of our nature; it is calculated to bewilder the moral sense, especially of the young, as to good and evil, and leave them a prey to the direct results in the ethics of their daily life.

A safe and simple rule to guide us in deciding what we may lawfully and properly do in any case where we are in doubt is to ask the question: "Could we invoke God's blessing upon what we are about to do? Could we bring it into God's presence?" and if we can respond "yes" to these inquiries, then we are right, and may go forward with the confident assurance that we shall not incur condemnation for our conduct. Times and manners, it is true, have changed since the old days of Miriam, and David, and Solomon, but evil has not become good, nor good evil.

INSTRUCTION IN HYGIENE THE NATION'S DUTY.

By Andrew Wilson.

It is at least a cheering sign of the times that earnest men and women who have regard to the serious side of life are beginning to evince an active interest in the physical welfare of children. The deterioration in physique, especially of the children of the masses, may be taken to be a real matter. There is no questioning that the evil, and a serious one it is, exists in full force. The testimony of teachers and doctors alike is unanimous in its strong protestation of the reality of the degeneration, and of the need for its betterment.

Of late some interesting and instructive details have been afforded through the investigations of Dr. W. Hall in Leeds, England, on the physical condition of school children in that city. One part of this research is of highly important character, inasmuch as it bears upon the relative development of two races, Jew and Gentile, and upon the causes which may be held to account for the variations noted. Dr. Hall notes that the Jewish child as a rule is better developed than his Gentile neighbor of the same age, while he tells us the former shows better teeth than the latter. The test of bone development is a fairly good one. In a Jewish school in a good district Dr. Hall found only 5

per cent of rickets and 11 per cent of defective teeth. In the Gentile school of the same class 8 per cent of the children had rickets and 38 per cent defective teeth. The poor district of Leeds was equally instructive as regards comparison. There the native children showed 50 per cent rickets and a percentage of 60 as regards bad teeth. The poor Jewish school, as regards statistics based on the same lines, gave percentages of 7 per cent rickets and 25 per cent for defective teeth.

For long ages the Jew has practiced a religion of health. No one can read the code of hygiene comprised in the books of the Old Testament without perceiving that a wise legislation was exercised by way of insuring the health of the Jewish race, and by way of preventing disease. True, the code was extremely drastic in some of its applications—witness the casting of the leper forth of the camp; but its very rigidity served to impress not only the idea of prevention of disease but of the practice to which that idea gave origin. A nation which, in addition to supervising its meats with the acumen of a modern sanitary inspector, and which knew that the essence of health was to be found in the maintenance of cleanliness, could not fail to reap a rich physical reward in the development of a sound constitution and in the possession of length of days.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A PUBLIC SPEAKER.

By Senator Chauncey M. Depew.

There is no talent more common than the ability to speak and none more rare than the gift of speaking so as to command the attention and substantial assent of the audience. The ordinary talker in a deliberative body kills time and murders patience, irritates the indifferent and tires his friends. Real debating power is a gift as brilliant as it is useful. It does not consist in elaborate effort, in the length of the speech, in superiority of logic, grace or diction or rhetorical finish. Any or all of these may prove a detriment, though with the master they are tools to be used or not, as the occasion may require. Many a massive structure which the orator has spent hours in erecting has been demolished and has buried its author under its ruins by the dynamite of a ten minutes' speech. Legislatures fear bores and resent pedagogues. They love good fighters and hard hitters. Like veteran troops, they do not want to be instructed, but to be led. They may sleep through a ponderous oration of Charles Sumner and rise with delight to greet an incisive sarcasm of Thaddeus Stevens. There are occasions when a labored effort is necessary to outline or defend a policy or to appeal to the party or the country.

But in the exigencies of daily discussion it is the crisp, lucid and direct debater who carries or defeats measures. The skillful parliamentarian knows instinctively the temper of his audience. His greatest triumphs are in humoring its moods.

DIVORCE A NATIONAL EVIL.

By Rev. C. W. Tinsley of Terre Haute.

A community without a home is almost of necessity a bad place. The immorality of lumber and mining camps is easily explained. There is no real home life. It is almost a sin against society when a family takes to boarding, for it makes one home less and destroys the unity. Marriage is not so much a matter of personal convenience as a social duty. Divorce is a direct thrust at the home and social unity. We make much of the polygamy of Utah, but polygamy is the very whitest bird in the whole nest; and this polygamy of Utah is not so great as the evil of the progressive polygamy practiced all over this universe by means of divorce.

prison uniform for a fashionable suit and overcoat and took \$20 from the till and some cigarettes. He has not been heard of since.

THE DISCOVERY OF BIG TREES.

Awaking Hunter Thought He Was in a Land of Fairy Phenomena.

Once upon a time—it was in 1853, to be exact—a hunter in pursuit of a wounded bear found himself at nightfall in a dark forest. The air was dry and warm, and being weary, he stretched himself upon the pine needles which covered the ground, and went to sleep. He awoke at daylight, and when he saw what kind of a forest he was in, he rubbed his eyes and pinched himself to make sure he was not dreaming. On every side were monster trees, such as no man had ever seen before. They reared their heads seemingly into the blue sky, and their enormous trunks, bright cinnamon in color and ribbed and seamed, rose like mighty fluted towers. The hunter felt like Gulliver did in Brobdnag, and looked, half expecting to see the huge forms of giants come striding through the forest. He knew that if the tallest church of his native town was set down in this wood, the cross upon the pinnacle of its spire would be shaded by the branches as would a doll's house beneath an apple tree. He walked up to one of the trees and spreading out his arms to their full extent, he clasped the bark. Then he moved sideways, placing his left fingers where his right hand had been, spreading his arms as before. He repeated this again and again, and he did it twenty times before he had circled the trunk. This hunter was A. T. Dowd, and the forest he had discovered was one of the "big-tree groves" of California. Of course, when he returned to civilization, his description of the trees was laughed at as a yarn, and he was accorded second place to Baron Munchausen as an inventor of stories.

As a matter of fact, his stories were much less wonderful than the trees themselves, and the best of it is that many of the trees are still standing there to prove it.—Woman's Home Companion.

Merely an Artist.

Miss Footlites—I'd have you know I'm an artist in my profession!

Gobbo—Oh, that's it, is it? I've heard people say you are no actress.—Boston Transcript.

Some women don't care what their husbands say as long as the neighbors don't hear it.

WHAT WE BUY AT PANAMA.

The Whole Canal Business Summed Up in a Few Paragraphs.

What has Uncle Sam actually bought or contracted to buy at Panama? Let us take account of stock. These are the items:

Thirty thousand acres of ground at terminals along the route.

Two thousand four hundred and thirty-one buildings, including offices, quarters, storehouses, shops, hospitals and terminal sheds.

An immense collection of dredges, tugs, barges, excavators, cars, locomotives and other machinery and appliances, not considered of much present value.

Work done by the old and the new French companies, with an estimated removal of about 36,000,000 cubic yards of material at a cost of a little more than \$88,000,000.

Maps and drawings and the records gathered by the French engineers, valued at \$2,000,000.

The Panama Railway, including three steamships.

For these several items the second, or New, French company is to receive \$40,000,000. Twenty-four millions of this amount, less obligations, will be turned over to the old company, which had spent at the time of its collapse nearly \$250,000,000, largely in promotion.

The Republic of Panama is to receive immediately \$10,000,000, and annually after nine years, the sum of \$250,000. The United States receives from Panama the grant to a strip of land five miles wide upon each side of the canal. We are also to become sponsors for the continuance of good order throughout the new republic.

The total excavation yet to be done is estimated at about 95,000,000 cubic yards, not including the work at the Bohio dam and the Gigante spillway. The completion of the canal to a depth of thirty-six feet from ocean to ocean, a distance of forty-nine miles, is expected to cost about \$145,000,000.

Vessels will navigate this channel at a rate, including lockage, of four miles per hour. All sailing craft will be towed not only through the canal, but upon the Pacific side for a long distance out to sea.

The aggregate probable tonnage is placed at about 10,000,000 tons. Of this business 20 per cent will consist of coal. To what extent the canal will prove profitable, above the cost of administration, cannot now be stated.

The Suez Canal, under British control, repays its cost every five years.—Booklovers Magazine.



Evening dress at any other time of day would be undress.

The emptier the pocketbook the smarter looking it has to be.

A woman will find her way to heaven by instinct, while a man is reasoning himself to hell.

The difference between promoting and investing is the difference between putting in and pulling out.

A man's idea of a happy married life is an old pair of slippers, a pipe, and his wife away on a visit.

When you see a man giving a woman champagne at their dinner it is a sign they are not married.

If a man praises his wife's coffee she would rather have him bilious from drinking it than to stop both.

No man will ever be able to understand a woman till he can understand the supreme joy she gets out of grief.

The reason a good many men stay poor is they buy a bottle of champagne to console themselves for their poverty.

It makes a woman furious to have her husband treasure an old pipe as if it were the first pair of shoes the baby ever wore.

It would be all right if a woman loved a man because she trusted him, but the trouble is she trusts him because she loves him.

The longer a girl keeps a man running after her the harder he will run, but once he catches her he will never go off a walk again.

About the time a boy begins to get over catching everything, beginning with the measles, he has to begin getting over catching love affairs.

A woman can stand it much better to have a rainstorm come up when she is out in her good clothes than to have it clear up when she is out in her old ones, which she wears only in bad weather.

Origin of the Name Panama.

It is supposed by some that Panama derives its name from the native word for butterfly. Explorers of the interior tell of swarms of butterflies, which at times rise on slopes of the mountains in dense clouds, darkening the sunshine. Others maintain that the name is from an Indian word, meaning abounding in fish.

A Soul of Poetry.

"Do you think that a man ought to devote a certain amount of time each day to reading poetry?"

"Of course," answered the business man. "There's no excuse for not doing it. The modern advertisements are full of it."—Washington Star.

Nothing annoys a chronic kicker like the refusal of things to go wrong.



"That's splendid," said the visitor, cautiously taking in his hand the plaque that the young lady of the house had removed from the wall for his closer inspection.

"Do you really think it's good?" asked the artist, beaming with pleasure. "Do you know I didn't think it was so very good. I had only had a few lessons when I did that. I've done some others since then—if you'd like to see them?"

"Like to! I should say I would like to—above all things. But wait a minute; I want to look at this a little more. The coloring in that plaque is fine."

"Well, if you really mean it, it's very encouraging, for I know you have good taste. Papa laughs at my work."

"He just does it to tease you," said the visitor, reassuringly.

Then holding the plaque off at arm's length and regarding it with half-closed eyes, he murmured, "It grows

on one—the color. You painted this from nature, didn't you?"

"N—no," said the young woman, "not exactly. I started to copy, but I think I made it a little different from the original."

"And a chrysanthemum is a hard flower to paint," said the visitor.

"These aren't chrysanthemums," said the young woman, in a changed tone.

"Oh—er—er—of course not," said the visitor. "I say," he added, hastily, "that chrysanthemums are hard to paint. Did you ever try to paint any? These—er—"

"Yes?"

"I wish you'd show me the others you spoke of," said the visitor.

"Oh, I don't think I'll bother you with them," said the young woman, coldly, as she held out her hand for the plaque. "It's been an awfully hard winter, hasn't it?"—Chicago Daily News.



PAYING A SHIP'S DOCTOR.

There Is a System at Sea Which Is Rarely Departed From.

A correspondent of a recent edition of Lloyd's Weekly has expressed the views of a ship doctor in the following words: "Many travelers are in doubt as to the position of the ship's doctor in regard to his remuneration from passengers for services rendered. The merchant shipping act enacts that every foreign-going vessel having 600 persons on board or upward shall carry on board as part of her complement a duly qualified medical practitioner. Furthermore an emigrant ship—i. e., a foreign-going vessel which carries 50 or more steerage passengers—must have a medical man irrespective of the number of crew or of other passengers carried. The salary of the doctor on board is commensurate with these duties to his ship."

To any passengers who are suffering from ordinary forms of seasickness and its concomitant evils or who receive injuries which are in any way due to the ship the doctor's services are free. For any sickness contracted before sailing or during a voyage which is not connected with the above-named conditions he is entitled to a remuneration at the same rate as he would receive on shore. Obviously it would be as unfair to expect that his services to passengers should be rendered gratis as it would be for any visitor in a hotel or traveler on a railway to expect to have medical attendance free in any illness for which the hotel or railway authorities could not be held responsible.

The writer of a letter to the Lancet says that the case of the ship's surgeon is stated with accuracy in the above sentences and adds that the ships' surgeons are of two kinds—first, those who after they have qualified take such a position either for health or for pleasure, and, second, those who elect to make sea life a permanency.

The pay of the ship's doctor varies from \$30 to \$50 a month. This for duties to officers and crew. As regards passengers in relation to the surgeon, the following groups will include all: First, the passenger who takes the initiative by remunerating the surgeon, perhaps handsomely, for any services rendered; second, the passenger who asks for his bill and pays it if reasonable; third, the passenger, who, traveling for the first time, does not know whether to ask for his bill or wait for it to be delivered, but is pleased to be enlightened on the matter; fourth, the passenger who clings to the old-time notion that the surgeon is there solely for the benefit of passengers, and, fifth, the passenger who never intends to pay the surgeon.—Medical Record.

The Important Comma.

A Philadelphia business man thinks he has an exceedingly bright office boy, and nothing pleases him better, says the Philadelphia Telegraph, than to tell how he acquired the youngster's services.

A short time ago he posted in his shop window a notice which read as follows: "Boy wanted about 14 years."

A lad of that age, with little that was prepossessing in his appearance, came into the office and stated that he had read the notice.

"Well, do you think you would like to have the position, my boy?" asked the merchant, gazing patronizingly over the rims of his spectacles at the unabashed youth.

"Yes," came the prompt answer, "I want the job, but I don't know that I can promise to keep it for the full 14 years."

Then the merchant remembered that he had left out a comma on his sign, but he told the boy he might have the position.

Fatal Disease Elsewhere.

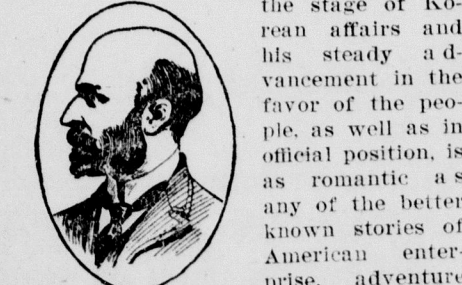
Nearly one-fifth of the deaths in Valparaiso are from pneumonia. In Bombay the deaths from the same disease are in the ratio of only twenty-six in 10,000.

Eternal vigilance is the price of retaining a borrowed umbrella.

MAN WITH RARE COURAGE

Is the United States Minister to Korea, H. N. Allen.

The foremost personality in Korea today is the American minister, H. N. Allen. The story of his entrance upon the stage of Korean affairs and his steady advancement in the favor of the people, as well as in official position, is as romantic as any of the better known stories of American enterprise, adventure and achievement.



H. N. ALLEN.

Minister Allen was born in Delaware, Ohio, in 1858, and when 23 was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University. Two years later, in 1883, he married a classmate, just preparatory to setting out for China as a Presbyterian missionary.

The young missionary doctor had not been long in China before he made his way down to Korea, on a tour of inspection, at his own expense. Evidently he sent back favorable reports to his superior officers in New York, for in a short time he received a cablegram containing the single word, "Korea." This he understood to mean that he should undertake to find a foothold in the capital of this age-old nation, with its avowed intolerance of Christianity. He was thus the first Protestant missionary to Korea. The United States minister, Gen. Foote, made him physician to the legation, thus giving him an excuse for remaining in Seoul which no Korean could gainsay.

Two months later the young American's opportunity came. An insurrection broke out in Seoul, and six Koreans were murdered at an official dinner party, and a seventh, a relative of the King and the most prominent of all, Prince Min Yong Ik, who had been Korean minister to this country, was badly wounded. Panic at once seized the city. Everybody began to look out for himself. Even Gen. Foote and all the Europeans fled to Chemulpo, to be under the protection of the gunboats—all except the young missionary doctor. Within half an hour he was at the side of the wounded prince, disregarding all danger to himself.

He found thirteen Korean doctors gathered around about to pour black wax into the gaping wound. Dr. Allen pluckily withstood them all while he tried what western science could do. While these looked on wondering he tied up the arteries and sewed up

the wounds, and continued his treatment until the prince got well.

It was a heroic thing for Dr. and Mrs. Allen to remain where buildings were burning and bullets whizzing through the streets, and treason and fanaticism were on every hand.

As if to fix firmly the place of this skillful Yankee missionary in the royal favor, the Emperor himself fell sick, to be cured by Dr. Allen. This gave him the title of court physician, and a commanding position at the palace, which latter he has held to this day.

Another evidence of the high favor in which he was held was his appointment by the direct wish of the Emperor, to be foreign secretary of the Korean embassy to the United States. He returned after a time, to take up his routine missionary work, but in 1890, with the consent of the Missionary Board, he was made secretary of the United States legation at Seoul. During the World's Fair at Chicago he served as commissioner for Korea. In 1893 he was made charge d'affaires at Seoul by President Cleveland.

NO JAIL COULD HOLD HIM.

French Burglar Makes Good His Boast That He Would Break Jail.

The police throughout the whole of France are making a thorough search for a hotel burglar named Vanderwegaete, who recently made a wonderful escape from Lille prison, where he was confined in an underground condemned cell. He had been placed there because he had boasted that the jail could not keep him. The massive door of the cell opened on to a corridor, at the end of which was another door, fitted with a safety lock.

Locked up for the night on Monday, Vanderwegaete was not to be found on Tuesday morning. He had left a couple of keys made of tin behind him as a memento. It is supposed that he made an impression of the lock of the cell with bread given to him. With some more bread he made a mold, in which he cast a key out of a tin cup, the metal being melted in his stove. The same night he opened his door, took a bread crumb impression of the corridor lock, made another key and soon found himself outside the corridor. From a cupboard he abstracted a sheet and a broom handle, which he tied together and made his way into the prison yard.

After scaling the interior wall, which is nine feet high, he climbed another wall by a waterspout and then dropped fifteen feet, with the aid of a blanket which he had taken from his cell. Breaking into a tailoring establishment close by, he exchanged his

THE ENTERPRISE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

Entered at the Postoffice at South San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter, December 9th, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year, in advance, \$1.50
Six Months, " .75
Three Months, " .40

Advertising rates furnished on application.

OFFICE—Postoffice Building, Co. Grand and Linden Avenues,
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1904.

The indications for an active season in real estate and building continue good.

Of the score or more sales of lots made in this town during the past four weeks every one has been to residents of this place. This is the best evidence that our own people have confidence in the future of the town.

The demand for houses continues in excess of the supply. Of dwellings under construction there are the Kaufmann cottage on Grand avenue, near the school house; the Hurley cottage on Grand, near Maple avenue; the Costa cottage on Aspen avenue and the Snyder residence on Miller and Eucalyptus.

Of business buildings under way there is the Palmy two-story building on Grand, near Linden avenue. Of new buildings proposed there are the four Hynding cottages, two Michenfelder cottages, a building projected on the lot adjoining the Kofod residence, the Moniz cottage, and a business building contemplated by Frank A. Martin.

Conditions here are perfectly sound, our growth is wholesome and investments along conservative lines. There has been no outside advertising, no attempt at booming. Our town is growing because of legitimate demand for more people and more houses. This growth will continue and at an accelerated pace. This is a good place to invest money in real estate.

GLOBE SIGHTS.

What is truth to one man is falsehood to another.

An untruthful man uses the word "liar" a great deal.

The average woman cannot resist showing it when she "owns" a man.

Say what you please, running into the face of the enemy is dangerous.

If you fool people even a part of the time, you are going to be kept busy.

If a boy has five or six sisters he is lucky if he escapes being a sissy boy.

A man who has a lot of money and no sense is usually a very severe critic.

There is a way of offending a man by offering him a kindness he doesn't want. Avoid it.

How hard it is to make a living selling books. And how easy it is to make a living selling whisky.

If you will take care of yourself, young man, it is possible to have fun without getting drunk.

There is this to be said to the credit of real society people: They do not give surprise parties.

They talk of the unreasonable jealousy of married men. Some of them are not jealous enough.

A man lately said "Excuse me," to a boy, and the boy nearly fainted. People are rarely polite to a boy.

Occasionally you see a man so touchy he reminds every one of an express package marked "Handle with care."—Atchison Globe.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate.

The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Swearing Spoils Horses.

A well-known owner of race horses, not at all a sentimental person, recently made an order forbidding his employes to talk in loud tones or to swear in the stable. "I have never yet seen a good mannered horse," he says, "that was being sworn at all the time. It hurts the feelings of a sensitive horse, and I'll keep my word good to discharge any man in my employ if I catch him swearing within the hearing of any horse in this stable."

JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

The title to lands under tide waters is held, in Shepard's Point Land Company vs. Atlantic hotel (N. C.), 61 L. R. A. 937, to be vested in the respective states and to be subject to grant by them to individuals.

The matter in dispute in an injunction suit brought to restrain the seizure of a homestead on execution is held in Speyer vs. Miller (La.), 61 L. R. A. 781, to be the homestead and not the amount of the judgment sought to be executed. The other cases as to amount in dispute in case of injunction against the enforcement of liens or claims against specific property are discussed in a note to this case.

A message containing a notice of the sanction of a writ of certiorari, and of the time and place of hearing, signed by the plaintiff in certiorari, or by another as his attorney, and sent by telegraph and properly delivered in writing, is held, in Western U. Telegraph Company vs. Bailey (Ga.), 61 L. R. A. 933, to be sufficient notice. The other cases as to validity of notice sent by telegraph are considered in a note to this case.

Regulating the jurisdiction of justices of the peace by a classification of the cities in which they reside so as to make it different in different places is held, in Love vs. Little (Utah), 62 L. R. A. 482, to be unconstitutional, where they are constitutional officers and the constitution prohibits special laws regulating their jurisdiction or duties, and a general law has been passed applicable to all justices within the state.

A regulation of a railroad company forbidding passengers from going to sleep in its waiting rooms or lying down on the benches therein is held, in Central of Georgia Railroad Company vs. Motes (Ga.), 62 L. R. A. 507, not to be unreasonable, so as to render the carrier liable for the act of its servant in using unnecessary force to compel observance thereof on the part of a passenger who had persistently disregarded it.

A bond securing payment of monthly installments of alimony is held, in Burnside vs. Wand (Mo.), 62 L. R. A. 427, not to be within the terms of a statute providing that, in cases of actions upon bonds "for the breach of any condition other than the payment of money," or for "any penal sum for the nonperformance of any covenant or written agreement," the judgment shall be for the whole amount of the bond, which shall remain as security for future defaults, and the execution shall be for the damages accrued. The form of judgment on penal bonds is the subject of a note to this case.

A municipal corporation is held, in Georgetown vs. Com. (Ky.), 61 L. R. A. 673, not to be subject to indictment for failure to compel the abatement of a nuisance to which it has not contributed, consisting of the emptying of filth into an open drain or private property within its limits. An extensive note to this case collates all the other authorities on duty and liability of municipality with respect to drainage. An ordinance providing for the punishment of persons loitering about the streets and barrooms in idleness, without habitation or visible means of support, is held in re Stegenga (Mich.), 61 L. R. A. 763, to be within the power of a municipal corporation.

WHAT IS A "COLD?"

The Word that Covers a Multitude of His Expounded.

Professor Lohnberg publishes in the Vienna Clinical Review an essay on cold in the head. He states that the "ordinary cold is no individual complaint, but only a collective name for a large number of different complaints."

He says: "The attempt to discover a universal remedy against a 'cold' is just as absurd as to search for a generally efficacious remedy for headache." The particular complaint of which the "cold" is the symptom can only be ascertained by "careful examination of the nasal cavities and neighboring parts." Hence sufferers should be circumspect in the use of remedies.

The Professor says only that which is true, but of which the mass of mankind is ignorant. Colds are of innumerable varieties, but the most common one is that which is persistently misunderstood. It is attributed to anything but the right cause, which is a microbe.

All its symptoms are those of a highly infectious fever, and the public, instead of blaming the microbe of infection and striving to kill it, will persist in denouncing draughts, wet feet, low temperature, etc.

They exclude air, the enemy of the microbe, from their rooms; they supply a temperature in which it can multiply, and, having become thoroughly inoculated by breathing the germ-laden atmosphere, they find that a cold current of air causes them to shiver. The shivering of the ordinary mind decides the question of causation.

It is significant of every fever that it begins with shivering, and a "cold" is no exception.

Cold, wet feet, draughts, etc., are at most only accessories. By putting a greater strain on the animal economy they decrease its resistance to microbial infection. "Colds" are not known in the arctic regions.

On Hand.

"What's become of that handsome woman who could read hands so cleverly?"

"Oh, she's in her element."

"Where's her element?"

"At Palm Beach, of course."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

DIVERTING HIS MIND.

A cloud settled down on the office when the senior partner came in. His hat was pulled down to his ears, and his brows drawn together in a black bridge over his eyes. The two stenographers quailed under his glance and even the office boy was shaken from his usual calm. The chief acknowledged the salutations of the head clerk with a grim nod, and then strode into the junior partner's room. His voice came through the partition in a confused growl.

"Going to be a chilly day with the boss, I guess," the office boy said to the stenographer who had been with the firm for ten years.

"You should call him Mr. Barnett," she answered reprovingly, and added a little lecture on the duty of respect to elders and employers. She was finishing her lecture as the senior partner emerged from the inner room. He comprehended her and the office boy in a swift glance of disfavor.

"Miss Murdock," he said, icily, "if you're not too busy talking to William, I should like to give you some dictation."

She rose with a deep flush on her cheeks and went into the private office. He stopped a moment in the telephone booth and the office force could hear him berating "Central." He came out with heavier lines from his nose to the corners of his mouth, and his forehead was crumpled in a deeper frown.

In half an hour Miss Murdock came out. "I don't know what's the matter with him," she said to the second clerk in an awestruck voice. "He's just dreadfully cross this morning. He even made me spell difference with one f."

"He acts as if he thought we were just dirt," the new stenographer said. "I wish I'd stayed with that lumber company."

The fidelity of years flared up in Miss Murdock. "He's generally the kindest man I ever knew," she said. The office boy nodded. "That's right."

Within a few minutes Mr. Barnett refused to see three valued clients. At intervals of a few minutes he rushed from his room and shut himself into the telephone booth. Each time he came out more cross and baggard.

By noon the office force had fallen into a state bordering on panic, and even the junior partner, Burke, kept out of range of his senior's sarcasm. When for the tenth time Mr. Barnett entered the telephone booth, the astute William said, "I guess he'll fire us all when he comes out this time."

Mr. Barnett stayed a long time with the receiver held to his ear. He came out with beads of perspiration on his forehead and tears in his eyes. He looked round the room and smiled tremulously. "She's come out of it beautifully," the doctor says. The anesthetist went off and she waked like a baby. And he says the cut in her throat can be covered by a string of beads."

He beamed tenderly on them all. "What are you talking about?" his partner asked.

"Why, my little girl's at the hospital and had an operation on her throat this morning, and the doctor's just telephoned that it's all right. He wouldn't let me stay at the hospital—said it was better to come down here and divert my mind by 'tending to business.'"

"Well, you've at least diverted our minds," Burke answered. "Why didn't you tell us so we'd understand?"

Mr. Barnett gave a shamefaced smile. "I just couldn't," he said simply, "but now I want you all to take a vacation this afternoon. It's Wednesday, and you shall all have matinee tickets as my treat. And now I'm going to buy some beads for Annie."

When he had gone the two stenographers wiped their eyes and nodded sympathetically. The older men cleared their throats, but William, the office boy, looked about him belligerently.

"Didn't I always say he was all right?" he asked.

Monkeys Earn a Living.

Monkeys are more than pets in some parts of the world. At Malabar, India, they are taught to work, and have actually made themselves almost indispensable in the homes of the wealthy. The Malabar monkey is of the fine species known as the langur. It is very warm in Malabar, and there is a fan called the punka, which used to be kept in motion by a slave. It required a slave to work each punka, but now every punka in Malabar is worked by a monkey.

It was an English officer who conceived the idea of making the langur work in that manner. The fan is a movable frame, covered with canvas and suspended from the ceiling. The motion is caused by pulling a cord. The officer tied the hands of the langur to one of the cords, and then by means of another cord put the machine in motion. Of course, the monkey's hand went up and down and the animal wondered what kind of a game was being played. Then the officer patted its head and fed it with candy till soon the langur thought it fine fun to work the punka. The experiment was successful and now thousands of monkeys are in harness.

His Bad Break.

"Be mine," he pleaded, "and I will be as true as the stars above."

"But the stars above," she protested, "lie in all directions."

It sometimes happens that a woman loves a man for his money and hates him for himself alone.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.

Large sorrows come from little sins. Every toper dies with the intention to taper. No man can own more religion than he can use. Hatred always rebounds harder than it is thrown. Idle hands advertise themselves as the devil's own.

You cannot save society if you have no love for souls.

No man is so insignificant as to be without influence.

When a man aspires he will probably soon perspire.

The Man of Sorrows was not much of a Man for sighs.

Fortune never disappoints the man who knows he will fail.

We determine destiny by our answer to the call of duty.

If God shows you a need He will show you a way to meet it.

The man who is a dependent of sin will surely be its defendant.

If you will not tell the story here you cannot sing the song there.

He who takes justice in his own hands calls it on his own head.

The watchfulness of our eyes cannot cope with the wiles of our hearts.

In the end we thank God more for the shadows than for the sunshine.

There is something the matter with the Christian who does not like children.

It is impossible to preach with one eye on the conscience and the other on the collection.

VISIT TO EDISON.

The Wizard of Electricity as He Appears in His Laboratory.

To one who knows anything at all of Edison, the first glimpse of his house and its surroundings comes with a shock of surprise. Who would have suspected that this most democratic of men would have chosen for himself environments so essentially aristocratic. He lives in the heart of a splendid park, patterned after the English idea of vigorous exclusiveness, its gates jealously guarded by a lodge-keeper.

The interior of the house is in keeping with the atmosphere of the park without, quite unlike Edison. The reception room was utterly different from what I expected. The admirably draped curtains, the tables and chairs arranged with an eye for artistic effect, were not of Edison's choosing. He cares too little for the luxuries of life. This was his wife's work; it was all so womanly.

I heard quick footsteps behind me, and Edison appeared, greeting me cordially and unaffectedly. He was dressed in the queerest of costumes—a long blouse that reached to his heels, evidently of his own pattern, serviceable and work-worn.

"Come along into the laboratory," he said.

So I followed him through the dining room and the "den" into the laboratory that he has fitted up for himself in his home. There I found his little boy, his shirt-sleeves rolled up, his face and hands smeared like his father's. They had been making various compounds, of which lampblack was the chief constituent.

"So you work on Sunday, too?" Edison winked confidentially. "You see, Mrs. Edison is away. I can do as I like."

That brought back to me a story that I had once heard from a friend of his—a story of how he works night after night in his laboratory, utterly absorbed in his experiments. Midnight comes and goes, the gray dawn creeps in, and still finds him bending over his test-tubes and retorts, until at last Mrs. Edison appears, and fondly leads him away to sleep.

I looked around the laboratory. This at least was his room. There were Bunsen burners, mortars and pestles, glass rods, chemists' watch-crystals, bottles of chemicals scattered about in bewildering profusion. I watched him and his boy while they worked, the boy listening with rapt attention to the teachings of his father.—Woman's Home Companion.

A Russian Password.

"Petroff."

"Yes, Lieutenant."

"The countersign for to-night is Alexandrovitchkopostovskiydragovitch. Let no man pass without it."

"Yes, Lieutenant. But it is a bitter cold night."

"What of that?"

"The man who gives the password is likely to freeze to death before he finishes it."

"It is for the glory of the Czar, Petroff."

"Yes, Lieutenant."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Very Far Apart.

Pessimists and optimists are so different."

"Yes, an optimist can take a joke on himself; but a pessimist can't even take a joke on other people."—Detroit Free Press.

One Point of Similarity.

He—Her complexion is just like strawberries and cream, isn't it?

She—It is something like strawberries; it comes in a box.—Philadelphia Ledger.

What women and dry goods clerks don't know about babies isn't worth knowing.

A Singular Bird.

A singular bird from South America, the hoatzin, possesses, when young, claws on its wings, and these are used like the thumb and forefingers of a hand. These young birds move about at will in the treetops before they can fly. Grasping the boughs with enormous feet and aided by the wing claws and beak, they are expert climbers at a very tender age. But the wing at this time differs in several other remarkable particulars from that of other birds, and even from that of the adult condition. Closely examined, it will be found that the hand is conspicuously longer than the forearm, and that the thumb is also unusually long. Furthermore, the under surface of the thumb and first finger will be found to resemble those of the human finger, in that they terminate in a fleshy ball, obviously useful for grasping purposes. At this time, then, the wings serve the very unbirdlike function of forelegs and locomotion, and the bird is quadrupedal rather than bipedal and this remains the case until the power of flight is attained. It is believed that these fingers date back to the bird's evolution from the reptile.

Then He Got Foolish.

"No," said the new arrival at the temperance hotel, "I can't understand why all those sensible men take that foolish tramp every Sunday morning to see the hermit."

"You'd understand if you went along," said the wise guest, with a wink. "The hermit is bartender."—Chicago News.

The new Cuban tariff makes an increase of 15 to 30 per cent on all but 35 of the 316 articles now on the tariff list.

STANDING AND WALKING.

Don't stand with the weight of the body on one hip.

Don't hold the chest up so high that it becomes an effort.

Don't stand with the weight of the body against the spine.

Don't cover the top of your collar with your neck. Hold your head up.

Don't keep your eyes on the ground when walking. Keep them on a level.

Don't wear your clothing so tight that it interferes with your breathing.

Don't walk with the weight on the heels. Walk with the weight on the balls of the feet.

Don't wear high heels for walking. Wear low heels, which leave the body in its normal position.

Don't walk with the back bent back. Bend neither forward nor backward, but keep the spine straight.

In Chicago.

Mrs. Porkchops—That Mrs. Grain-pit is trying to introduce some new-fangled ideas in society.

Porkchops—What's the matter with her now?

Mrs. Porkchops—Why, she says it's no longer good form to take strangers to see the abattoir.—Puck.

Still a Child.

Old Man—What! Marry that child? Sutor—Your daughter is no longer a child, sir; she is a woman.

Old Man—Nonsense! Why, she isn't a bit bossy yet.

The cities of Glasgow and Nottingham supply gas to the consumers, and it is sold at 50 cents a thousand cubic feet—about one-half what it costs in American cities. Last year Nottingham made a profit of \$120,000 on its gas plant.

South San Francisco Laundry

C. GRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

All Repairing Attended to
Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at **BADEN CASH STORE,** South San Francisco, Cal.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,

REAL ESTATE

INSURANCE

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

...AGENT...

HAMBURG-BREMEN,
PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,
AND HOME of New York

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

House Broker,
Notary Public.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

TOWN NEWS

More new buildings.
The town is growing.
Buy a lot and build a home.
Get you a home and stop rent.
Grand avenue should be macadamized.

Mrs. D. O. Daggett is steadily improving.

Dr. Plymire spent Saturday and Sunday last at Pescadero.

J. Broner has rented the Vestey cottage on Juniper avenue.

V. Morabito has moved into flat No. 1 of the Hansbrough Block.

Better than a savings bank—town lots in South San Francisco.

Senator Healy is kept more than busy these days delivering lumber.

John Linder has rented and occupied a flat in the Hansbrough Block.

H. H. Loomis returned home Monday after an absence of several months.

W. F. Bailey has gone to Volta for a few weeks on account of continued ill health.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Michenfelder paid our town a visit on Thursday of last week.

Walter Jeppeson has opened his saloon on San Bruno avenue, near the Grand Hotel.

P. O'Connell has moved into the Merriam cottage, formerly occupied by A. T. Sherman.

Mrs. Arthur Coombes left on Wednesday for a visit with friends at Madison, Yolo county.

M. J. Hawes is in receipt of a letter from Dick Rogers, who was at date of letter at Alton, Illinois.

The school children will have a picnic today under the trees at Perham's, near Baden Station.

Mrs. J. T. LaBree of San Francisco, is visiting with G. L. Smith and family of Lodi.—Lodi Sentinel.

DRESS MAKING and family sewing neatly done. MRS. R. L. YOUNG, 24 Baden Avenue.

General Manager Leroy Hough left on Thursday for a vacation of one month, which he will spend in the East.

J. J. Kelly returned on Tuesday from an extended tour of the San Joaquin valley, covering some four weeks.

Land Agent W. J. Martin will leave next Tuesday on a business trip to the East. Mr. Martin expects to be absent about two weeks.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

Mr. Chris Hynding of Redwood City is making his home with his son Andy Hynding, while here superintending the construction of his cottages.

The trial of Louis Hoelscher, charged with disturbing the peace, will be held before Judge James Hannon at this place, with a jury, on Thursday next at 10 o'clock a. m.

Mrs. D. Cohen of the People's Store, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Hannah Cohen, left on Wednesday for a month's stay at Byron Springs for the benefit of Mrs. Cohen's health.

There was a family reunion in town Wednesday evening. Plymire pere and mere and the Plymire brothers met at Doctor and Mrs. H. G. Plymire's and an old-fashioned family reunion was enjoyed.

Mr. Hood, Chief Engineer of the S. P. Company, who went east with the Kruttschnitt party, is expected to return in a few days. It is generally understood that immediately upon his return active work will begin upon the Bay Shore Cut-off.

Parties were here last Sunday in company with Land Agent Martin looking for a site for a factory. We understand that a site was selected and that the industry will be the largest factory so far to locate in this vicinity. Work on the plant, however, will not begin until fall.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Postoffice building.

There was another cutting affray on Sunday night. This affray occurred at a flat in the Hansbrough Block when a Greek named Tom Sodoropulos stabbed another Greek named Harry Sidiris in the left arm. Sodoropulos skipped out. It caught he will be severely dealt with, as the authorities are determined to put a stop to cutting and shooting affrays.

SCHOOL CENSUS.

The following is the return of children of school age in the San Bruno School District for the year 1904, as enumerated by Mrs. H. H. Loomis.

Total number of children between the ages of five and seventeen years, 280, as against 273 for the last year. Total number of children under five years, 148, against 135 last year.

REAL ESTATE NOTES.

Quinn & Allen are painting the Palmy building.

R. Rathke has purchased lot No. 66 in block No. 97.

John A. Ball has bought lot No. 67 of block No. 97.

Mr. A. Costa has his new residence on Aspen avenue enclosed.

Mr. A. Moniz has the lumber on the ground for a cottage on his recently purchased lot.

V. Bianchi is adding the second story to his private barn.

The plasterers are at work on the Snyder residence.

Contractor Chas. Johnson has begun work on the Hynding cottages on Lux avenue.

gun work on the Hynding cottages on Lux avenue.

Jas. Carmody has his new building ready for the painters.

Frank A. Martin will begin work on a new business building next door to the Union Hotel at an early day.

The Kauffmann cottage on Grand avenue, near the school house, is ready for the plasterers.

Frank Miner has finished the work of laying the sewer on Baden avenue for Block No. 97.

Mr. E. N. Brown has purchased from the Land and Improvement Co. the lot fronting Chestnut avenue and adjoining the electric railroad. We understand Mr. Brown will during the summer build a handsome cottage on his property.

C. L. Kauffmann has bought the E½ of lot No. 32 in block No. 96. This lot adjoins the lot Mr. Kauffmann recently purchased and on which he is building a neat cottage.

County Surveyor W. S. Gilbert surveyed the E½ of lot No. 4 of block No. 134 on Saturday last for Mr. Frank A. Martin. Mr. Martin intends to erect a business building on the lot at an early day.

CHOICE OF ALL ROUTES EAST.

Is offered by Southern Pacific. You want the best—the one that suits you best. Don't make any arrangements until you have learned of the magnificent limited trains and personally conducted excursions in new Pullman tourist cars of our different routes.

G. W. Holston, Southern Pacific Agent South San Francisco, will sell you a ticket, reserve you a berth, or write to Paul Shoup, D. F. and P. A., 16 South First Street, San Jose.

Mr. E. N. Brown has purchased from the Land and Improvement Co. the lot fronting Chestnut avenue and adjoining the electric railroad. We understand Mr. Brown will during the summer build a handsome cottage on his property.

C. L. Kauffmann has bought the E½ of lot No. 32 in block No. 96. This lot adjoins the lot Mr. Kauffmann recently purchased and on which he is building a neat cottage.

County Surveyor W. S. Gilbert surveyed the E½ of lot No. 4 of block No. 134 on Saturday last for Mr. Frank A. Martin. Mr. Martin intends to erect a business building on the lot at an early day.

Mr. E. N. Brown has purchased from the Land and Improvement Co. the lot fronting Chestnut avenue and adjoining the electric railroad. We understand Mr. Brown will during the summer build a handsome cottage on his property.

C. L. Kauffmann has bought the E½ of lot No. 32 in block No. 96. This lot adjoins the lot Mr. Kauffmann recently purchased and on which he is building a neat cottage.

County Surveyor W. S. Gilbert surveyed the E½ of lot No. 4 of block No. 134 on Saturday last for Mr. Frank A. Martin. Mr. Martin intends to erect a business building on the lot at an early day.

Mr. E. N. Brown has purchased from the Land and Improvement Co. the lot fronting Chestnut avenue and adjoining the electric railroad. We understand Mr. Brown will during the summer build a handsome cottage on his property.

C. L. Kauffmann has bought the E½ of lot No. 32 in block No. 96. This lot adjoins the lot Mr. Kauffmann recently purchased and on which he is building a neat cottage.

County Surveyor W. S. Gilbert surveyed the E½ of lot No. 4 of block No. 134 on Saturday last for Mr. Frank A. Martin. Mr. Martin intends to erect a business building on the lot at an early day.

Mr. E. N. Brown has purchased from the Land and Improvement Co. the lot fronting Chestnut avenue and adjoining the electric railroad. We understand Mr. Brown will during the summer build a handsome cottage on his property.

C. L. Kauffmann has bought the E½ of lot No. 32 in block No. 96. This lot adjoins the lot Mr. Kauffmann recently purchased and on which he is building a neat cottage.

County Surveyor W. S. Gilbert surveyed the E½ of lot No. 4 of block No. 134 on Saturday last for Mr. Frank A. Martin. Mr. Martin intends to erect a business building on the lot at an early day.

Mr. E. N. Brown has purchased from the Land and Improvement Co. the lot fronting Chestnut avenue and adjoining the electric railroad. We understand Mr. Brown will during the summer build a handsome cottage on his property.

C. L. Kauffmann has bought the E½ of lot No. 32 in block No. 96. This lot adjoins the lot Mr. Kauffmann recently purchased and on which he is building a neat cottage.

County Surveyor W. S. Gilbert surveyed the E½ of lot No. 4 of block No. 134 on Saturday last for Mr. Frank A. Martin. Mr. Martin intends to erect a business building on the lot at an early day.

Mr. E. N. Brown has purchased from the Land and Improvement Co. the lot fronting Chestnut avenue and adjoining the electric railroad. We understand Mr. Brown will during the summer build a handsome cottage on his property.

C. L. Kauffmann has bought the E½ of lot No. 32 in block No. 96. This lot adjoins the lot Mr. Kauffmann recently purchased and on which he is building a neat cottage.

County Surveyor W. S. Gilbert surveyed the E½ of lot No. 4 of block No. 134 on Saturday last for Mr. Frank A. Martin. Mr. Martin intends to erect a business building on the lot at an early day.

Mr. E. N. Brown has purchased from the Land and Improvement Co. the lot fronting Chestnut avenue and adjoining the electric railroad. We understand Mr. Brown will during the summer build a handsome cottage on his property.

C. L. Kauffmann has bought the E½ of lot No. 32 in block No. 96. This lot adjoins the lot Mr. Kauffmann recently purchased and on which he is building a neat cottage.

County Surveyor W. S. Gilbert surveyed the E½ of lot No. 4 of block No. 134 on Saturday last for Mr. Frank A. Martin. Mr. Martin intends to erect a business building on the lot at an early day.

Mr. E. N. Brown has purchased from the Land and Improvement Co. the lot fronting Chestnut avenue and adjoining the electric railroad. We understand Mr. Brown will during the summer build a handsome cottage on his property.

C. L. Kauffmann has bought the E½ of lot No. 32 in block No. 96. This lot adjoins the lot Mr. Kauffmann recently purchased and on which he is building a neat cottage.

County Surveyor W. S. Gilbert surveyed the E½ of lot No. 4 of block No. 134 on Saturday last for Mr. Frank A. Martin. Mr. Martin intends to erect a business building on the lot at an early day.

Mr. E. N. Brown has purchased from the Land and Improvement Co. the lot fronting Chestnut avenue and adjoining the electric railroad. We understand Mr. Brown will during the summer build a handsome cottage on his property.

C. L. Kauffmann has bought the E½ of lot No. 32 in block No. 96. This lot adjoins the lot Mr. Kauffmann recently purchased and on which he is building a neat cottage.

County Surveyor W. S. Gilbert surveyed the E½ of lot No. 4 of block No. 134 on Saturday last for Mr. Frank A. Martin. Mr. Martin intends to erect a business building on the lot at an early day.

Mr. E. N. Brown has purchased from the Land and Improvement Co. the lot fronting Chestnut avenue and adjoining the electric railroad. We understand Mr. Brown will during the summer build a handsome cottage on his property.

C. L. Kauffmann has bought the E½ of lot No. 32 in block No. 96. This lot adjoins the lot Mr. Kauffmann recently purchased and on which he is building a neat cottage.

County Surveyor W. S. Gilbert surveyed the E½ of lot No. 4 of block No. 134 on Saturday last for Mr. Frank A. Martin. Mr. Martin intends to erect a business building on the lot at an early day.

Mr. E. N. Brown has purchased from the Land and Improvement Co. the lot fronting Chestnut avenue and adjoining the electric railroad. We understand Mr. Brown will during the summer build a handsome cottage on his property.

C. L. Kauffmann has bought the E½ of lot No. 32 in block No. 96. This lot adjoins the lot Mr. Kauffmann recently purchased and on which he is building a neat cottage.

County Surveyor W. S. Gilbert surveyed the E½ of lot No. 4 of block No. 134 on Saturday last for Mr. Frank A. Martin. Mr. Martin intends to erect a business building on the lot at an early day.

Mr. E. N. Brown has purchased from the Land and Improvement Co. the lot fronting Chestnut avenue and adjoining the electric railroad. We understand Mr. Brown will during the summer build a handsome cottage on his property.

C. L. Kauffmann has bought the E½ of lot No. 32 in block No. 96. This lot adjoins the lot Mr. Kauffmann recently purchased and on which he is building a neat cottage.

County Surveyor W. S. Gilbert surveyed the E½ of lot No. 4 of block No. 134 on Saturday last for Mr. Frank A. Martin. Mr. Martin intends to erect a business building on the lot at an early day.

Mr. E. N. Brown has purchased from the Land and Improvement Co. the lot fronting Chestnut avenue and adjoining the electric railroad. We understand Mr. Brown will during the summer build a handsome cottage on his property.

C. L. Kauffmann has bought the E½ of lot No. 32 in block No. 96. This lot adjoins the lot Mr. Kauffmann recently purchased and on which he is building a neat cottage.

County Surveyor W. S. Gilbert surveyed the E½ of lot No. 4 of block No. 134 on Saturday last for Mr. Frank A. Martin. Mr. Martin intends to erect a business building on the lot at an early day.

Mr. E. N. Brown has purchased from the Land and Improvement Co. the lot fronting Chestnut avenue and adjoining the electric railroad. We understand Mr. Brown will during the summer build a handsome cottage on his property.

C. L. Kauffmann has bought the E½ of lot No. 32 in block No. 96. This lot adjoins the lot Mr. Kauffmann recently purchased and on which he is building a neat cottage.

County Surveyor W. S. Gilbert surveyed the E½ of lot No. 4 of block No. 134 on Saturday last for Mr. Frank A. Martin. Mr. Martin intends to erect a business building on the lot at an early day.

Mr. E. N. Brown has purchased from the Land and Improvement Co. the lot fronting Chestnut avenue and adjoining the electric railroad. We understand Mr. Brown will during the summer build a handsome cottage on his property.

C. L. Kauffmann has bought the E½ of lot No. 32 in block No. 96. This lot adjoins the lot Mr. Kauffmann recently purchased and on which he is building a neat cottage.

County Surveyor W. S. Gilbert surveyed the E½ of lot No. 4 of block No. 134 on Saturday last for Mr. Frank A. Martin. Mr. Martin intends to erect a business building on the lot at an early day.

Mr. E. N. Brown has purchased from the Land and Improvement Co. the lot fronting Chestnut avenue and adjoining the electric railroad. We understand Mr. Brown will during the summer build a handsome cottage on his property.

C. L. Kauffmann has bought the E½ of lot No. 32 in block No. 96. This lot adjoins the lot Mr. Kauffmann recently purchased and on which he is building a neat cottage.

County Surveyor W. S. Gilbert surveyed the E½ of lot No. 4 of block No. 134 on Saturday last for Mr. Frank A. Martin. Mr. Martin intends to erect a business building on the lot at an early day.

Mr. E. N. Brown has purchased from the Land and Improvement Co. the lot fronting Chestnut avenue and adjoining the electric railroad. We understand Mr. Brown will during the summer build a handsome cottage on his property.

C. L. Kauffmann has bought the E½ of lot No. 32 in block No. 96. This lot adjoins the lot Mr. Kauffmann recently purchased and on which he is building a neat cottage.

County Surveyor W. S. Gilbert surveyed the E½ of lot No. 4 of block No. 134 on Saturday last for Mr. Frank A. Martin. Mr. Martin intends to erect a business building on the lot at an early day.

Mr. E. N. Brown has purchased from the Land and Improvement Co. the lot fronting Chestnut avenue and adjoining the electric railroad. We understand Mr. Brown will during the summer build a handsome cottage on his property.

C. L. Kauffmann has bought the E½ of lot No. 32 in block No. 96. This lot adjoins the lot Mr. Kauffmann recently purchased and on which he is building a neat cottage.

County Surveyor W. S. Gilbert surveyed the E½ of lot No. 4 of block No. 134 on Saturday last for Mr. Frank A. Martin. Mr. Martin intends to erect a business building on the lot at an early day.

Mr. E. N. Brown has purchased from the Land and Improvement Co. the lot fronting Chestnut avenue and adjoining the electric railroad. We understand Mr. Brown will during the summer build a handsome cottage on his property.

C. L. Kauffmann has bought the E½ of lot No. 32 in block No. 96. This lot adjoins the lot Mr. Kauffmann recently purchased and on which he is building a neat cottage.

County Surveyor W. S. Gilbert surveyed the E½ of lot No. 4 of block No. 134 on Saturday last for Mr. Frank A. Martin. Mr. Martin intends to erect a business building on the lot at an early day.

COUNTY GAME LAW.

The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.

Following are the open Game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits, July 1 to Feb. 1.
Hunting with dogs one hour before or after high tide prohibited.
Deer, August 1 to October 1.
Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day.

The killing of Tree or Pine Squirrels, the shooting of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited.

The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.

Violations of the game laws will be punished by fine or imprisonment. A reward of \$25 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, or any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover October 15 to February 15.

Mountain Quail and Grouse, Sept. 1 to Feb. 15.

Male Deer, July 1 to Oct. 1.

Tree Squirrel, Aug. 1 to Oct. 1.

Phoebe and Meadow Lark, killing prohibited.

Steelhead (in tide water) closed February 1 to April 1.

Striped Bass, Three-pound limit, Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.

Black Bass, Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.

Salmon, Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.

Lobster or Crawfish, Aug. 15 to April 1.

Crabs, 6 inches across back, Oct. 31 to May 1.

Turgeon and Female Crab, Prohibited.

Abalone, Less than 15 inches round.

ABOUT FIRE INSURANCE

IMPORTANT TO POLICY HOLDERS

Read Carefully, then Cut Out and Paste on the Back of Your Fire Insurance Policy.

At and After a Fire.

Instruct the insured:

To save all he can.

To care for, clean up, dry out and air the saved property.

To keep an account of all expenses incurred in caring for saved property, and charge to the loss.

To keep open and continue business as if there were no insurance; he must not close his doors and wait for an adjuster.

That the Insurance Company will not take care of or take possession of his premises or of his saved property.

That any loss caused by his negligence to protect and care for his property at or after a fire is not covered by the insurance contract; and

That all of the value of the property saved belongs to the insured, and all of the loss and loss expenses thereon up to the face of the policy is chargeable to the insurance.

Many small companies have been weakened by the Baltimore fire.

The policies of my companies are conflagration proof.

I represent strong companies only.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Agent.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

Round Trip St. Louis \$67.50

VIA CHICAGO \$5.00 ADDITIONAL.

The Direct Routes

With personally conducted excursions in new Pullman tourist cars, with magnificent limited trains.

Service, quickest time, scenery, are via the routes of the

Southern Pacific

Your choice going and returning. For other information apply to

G. W. HOLSTON, Agent, South S. F.

J. L. BUELL, T. F. & P. A.,

PAUL SHOUP, Div. Frt. & P. A.,

16 First St., San Jose.

CHAS. S. FEE, Pass. Traffic Manager.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Walter F. Bailey

Painting and Decorating

In all its Branches.

104 Grand Ave., South San Francisco, Cal.

Leave orders at Office in Merriam Block. P. O. Box 75.

IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT

As your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Desirable hay-fed cattle are about marketed, and grass cattle are fattening fast; within 10 days look for good supply of desirable grass beef.

SHEEP—Desirable fat sheep more plentiful and at lower prices.

HOGS—Hard hogs offered freely and not ready sale even at lower prices.

Provisions—Provisions are in fair demand.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are \$1 lb. (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE—No. 1 Hayfed Native Steers, 9c; 2d quality, 8c; 3d quality, 7c; No. 1 Grass Steers, 8½c; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 7c; No. 3 Cows and Heifers, 6½c; third quality, 5½c.

HOGS—Hard, grain fed, 130 to 250 lbs, 5½c; over 275 to 350 lbs, 5c; rough undesirable hogs, 4c; hogs weighing under 130 lbs, 5c.

SHEEP—No. 1 Unshorn Wethers, dressing 50 lbs. and under, 4c; No. 2 Unshorn Wethers, 3½c; No. 3 Unshorn Wethers, 3c; No. 1 Unshorn Ewes, 3½c; No. 2 Unshorn Ewes, 3c; No. 3 Unshorn Ewes, 2½c; Suckling Lambs, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per head or 5c per lb., live weight.

Calves—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 4½c; over 250 lbs, 4c.

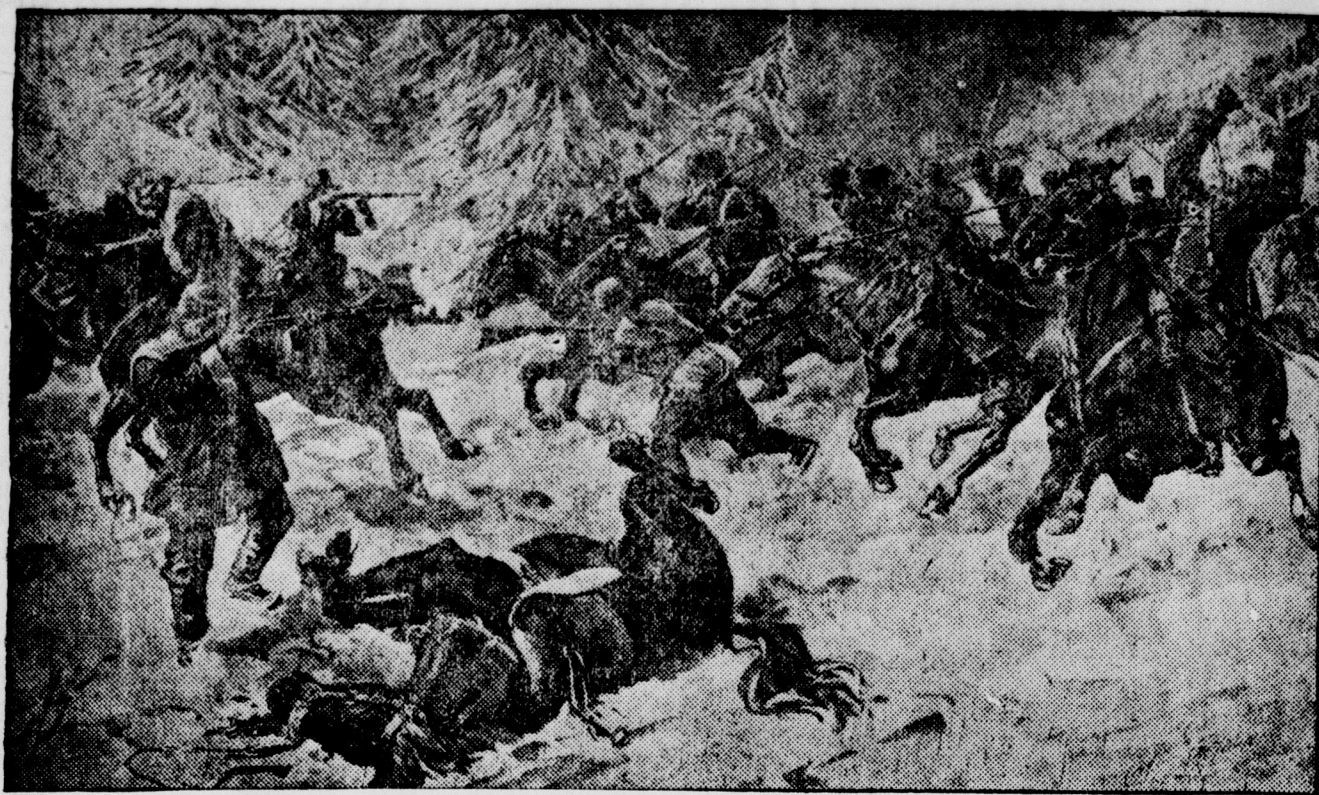
FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEER—Market easy—First quality steers, 7½c; second quality, 7c; third quality, 6½c; thin steers, 5½c; first quality cows and heifers, 6½c; second quality, 6c; third quality, 5c.

VEAL—Large, 7c; medium, 6½c; small, good, 6c; common, 5c.

MUTTON—Market lower—Wethers, heavy, 7½c; light, 8c; Heavy Ewes, 7c; Light Ewes, 7½c; Spring Lambs No.

RUSSIA'S MANCHURIAN ENEMIES.



BATTLE BETWEEN A BAND OF MANCHU ROBBERS AND A PURSUING FORCE OF COSSACKS.

One of the dangers to which the Russians in Manchuria are exposed is the constant raiding by Manchurian robbers, known as chunchuses, who in organized bands swarm over the country, plundering settlements and often attacking the railroad lines. For years the greater portion of Manchuria has been at the mercy of these outlawed bands and fights between them and the Russian Cossack guards have been many. Since the outbreak of hostilities the robbers have grown more daring and are better organized than ever before.

fore. One of these bands is a veritable army, said to number 5,000 men and under the leadership of a former Chinese soldier. When cornered these robbers fight to the death, but usually they prefer flight, after a few exchanges of bullets. They are keeping actively engaged a large force of Cossacks, which Russia badly needs to oppose the Japanese advance. Our illustration reproduced from Black and White shows a battle between one of these robber bands and a pursuing force of Cossacks.

THE RIPENING YEARS.

In spite of all that poets sing
About our childhood's happy hours
It seems to me that every spring
Brings greener fields and sweeter flowers.

The foliage upon the trees
Seems greener as it reappears;
There's something in the very breeze
That grows more sacred with the years.

Somehow with each succeeding June
New lusters come into the sky;
Some subtle chord in nature's tune
Sounds sweeter as the years roll by.
—Four Track News.

The Malay Kris.

YOU are in a great hurry, Monsieur Gambard. Sit down again for a few minutes, won't you?

"But it is nearly 10 o'clock, Monsieur Montier."

"Well, what of it? The market doesn't close until 12. You have plenty of time."

"Yes, Monsieur Montier; but I promised to meet my wife at one of the shops."

"Oh, she will be too busy shopping to worry about your absence. I did hope that you would see my son before you left."

"Your son? Oh, to be sure, he has come back from Paris. Well, are you glad? Did he graduate with honors?"

"Yes. He is a doctor of laws, and his mother is overjoyed. I cannot say that I am. I find him a little bit too Parisian, this boy of mine. He says a good many things that I don't like at all, argues about honesty, property, justice. Why, yesterday I would have left the dinner table if it had been anybody but my own son talking in that way, and, being my own son, it was hard work to keep my hands off his ears. And he spends too much. I am continually giving him money, yet he is forever after his mother for more. He goes to bed very late, and every morning there is a great fuss before monsieur consents to get up. No, no! I don't like such habits. If he wishes to succeed at the bar, he must take another road."

"You intend to make a magistrate of him, I believe?"

"He says no, at present. We shall have to wait until he changes his mind."

"Have you heard that young Meguin has come home as a judge d'instruction?"

"I know. He and my son are great friends. A very serious lad, I hear."

"Serious? He would send his own father to prison. There will be no smothering of scandals with him—like that college affair last year. Heavens, Monsieur Montier, it is a quarter past ten. I really must go, my friend. Hello! What a pretty cabinet!"

"It isn't bad, but I have a more interesting one downstairs in the hall. I will go with you and show it to you. You must see the Malay kris I picked up the other day by pure accident. Along comes a sailor—let me see, it was day before yesterday—a sailor of some outlandish country, with all sorts of foreign curiosities. I bought something that he called a Malay kris. Malay or not, it is very curious. I've seen such things in books, but I didn't know they really existed. After stabbing, you press a spring. The blade divides, and when you pull it out, leaves a horrible wound, shaped like a cross. Come, I will show it to you. Take care of the last step, the hall is so dark. The cabinet is by the window. Hello!"

"What is the matter?"

"Well, here's a pretty business!"

"What?"

"The kris is gone! Who can have taken it? I must see about this."

"Look on the floor, Monsieur Mon-

tier. Perhaps the hooks have given way."

"No, the hooks are all right, and there is nothing on the floor. Well! well! I must see about this at once."

"Well, I must be gone, Monsieur Montier."

"Good day, Monsieur Gambard. Justine! Justine! Oh, it's you, Clemence. Where on earth is Justine?"

"In the garden with madame. I have just come from market."

"But what is the matter with you, Clemence? You look all upset."

"And well I may be, Monsieur. Something dreadful has happened. Monsieur knows the lady of the chateau—"

"Well?"

"She was murdered last night. About 9 o'clock the gardener heard a scream and ran; but she was dead before he reached her. The murderer, whoever he is, must be a monster. Just imagine, monsieur! On the poor lady's breast they found two wounds that made a cross. But what is the matter with monsieur?"

"Nothing—the murder of the old lady shocked me a little. Does madame know?"

"Not yet, monsieur."

"Don't tell her. It might excite her."

"Especially as madame is already disturbed. I don't know if I ought to tell monsieur, but Monsieur Lucien—"

"Well! What? Monsieur Lucien?"

"He did not come home last night—Oh, what is wrong with monsieur?"

"I don't know—I feel rather faint. I've felt so all day—yesterday, too."

"Monsieur had better go to his room."

"Yes, I am going."

"I'll help you upstairs."

"No, no. Leave me alone."

"Yes, yes! Monsieur can hardly stand up. Come! Carefully! Here we are! Sit down in your big armchair. There! Does monsieur feel better?"

"Yes, yes."

"I am sure that monsieur was vexed because Monsieur Lucien did not come home."

"Nonsense! I've felt badly all day."

"I will go and tell madame."

"No, no!"

"Ah! Here comes madame now. Monsieur is ill, madame."

"I am not; there is nothing the matter with me. What is the girl talking about? Go! Go to your kitchen."

"Madame, I told monsieur that Monsieur Lucien—"

"Who told you to say anything about it? Go! Mind your own affairs. That girl is unbearable! She told you about Lucien?"

"Yes. That is what upset me—though I have not felt well all day."

"It is not so much his not coming home that vexes me—boys will be boys—but I confess that I am troubled by his mysterious actions. What do you think? He came in, stealthily, two minutes ago. I was in the hall, putting in order the closet under the stairs. He didn't see me in the darkness, but I saw him go to the cabinet and hang something on a hook. Edward! What is the matter? You're as white as a sheet!"

"Nothing, nothing! A slight faintness like I had a while ago. Go away; I would rather be alone."

"The idea! Leave you when you are ill!"

"It is nothing, I tell you. My nerves are unstrung. It only irritates and makes me worse to have people fussing about me. Please go, dear."

"Oh, how you worry me, Edward! What do you want now, Clemence?"

"A gentleman to see monsieur."

"But he is ill, I tell you."

"It is M. Meguin, the judge."

"Tell him that—Oh! I'll go and see what he wants."

"No, no. Show him up here, do you hear, Clemence? Go! And you go, too!"

"Edward! To speak to me like that!"

"Pardon me, my dear; but please go. He may have something to say in

confidence—something that he would not care to say before you."

THE SCRAPPY LITTLE JAPPY.

When we first observed the yellow little fellow from Japan,
With his satins, flowers and silks we grew acquainted.
We imagined him as standing in a garden with a fan,
Nigh a dainty paper mansion, nicely painted.
But he offered no suggestion of a warship or a gun,
Or a deed of martial valor, fiercely scrappy;
Or the military neatness shown beneath the rising sun
In the plucky little, lucky little Jappy.

When first upon the Yalu he destroyed the poor Chinese,
He displayed for modern war a passion ready.

He took to shells, torpedo boats and warships with the ease
Of a spunky little duckling in an eddy.

Later, when we stormed Peking, the Jap was first upon the grounds,
With a dash that made the god of war feel happy—
You were sure a revelation to the military nations,
Oh, you fiery little, wiry little Jappy.

Lately, when he bearded Russia with demands to right a wrong,
We remarked, "Be careful, Ed—we would advise, sir."

That the bear is fierce and shaggy, that the Czar is cruel and strong—
Better look for something nearer to your size, sir."

But the youngster, like a demon, clutched the windpipe of the bear,
Till his mighty paws were paralyzed and frappe.

Now her battleships lie battered, and her banners torn and tattered,
By the spunky little, chunky little Jappy.

—New York Globe.

BIRD CAME TO COMFORT HER.

Strange Story Told by Jewish Woman Mourning Her Husband's Death.

Mrs. Abram D. Davis, of 436 Ashland avenue, tells a strange story. Her husband, who was a prominent merchant, died ten days ago, and she, in accordance with the customs of the Jewish religion, retired to a mourning chamber with her sister-in-law, Mrs. H. Friedenberg, of Bradford, Pa.

The period of religious mourning expired at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and just at that hour a bird as large as a sparrow and as black as night flew out of the gas grate, which was burning, and alighted at Mrs. Davis's feet. Both women tried to scare the bird away by waving their hands at it, but it stayed three minutes, hopped about on a table and finally vanished through the front door.

Mrs. Davis, who had been grief-stricken because of the death of her husband, to whom she had been married thirty years, became cheerful at once. She tells her friends that it bore a message direct from God telling her that she should be comforted and that all would be well. An examination of the chimney showed that the bird must have come down the hot chimney through a hole about an inch square.

Small blackbirds are foreign to these parts, and cynical persons say it must have been a sparrow with a coat of soot. But Mrs. Davis's story has created a stir in the fashionable district where she lives. One of the persons who saw the bird is a Mr. Bornstein, of 121 West One Hundred and Fourteenth street, New York, and he corroborates the story of its strange movements. Rabbi Aaron of Temple Beth Zion has heard the story. He expressed delight at Mrs. Davis's comfort.—New York Sun.

SACRED RUSSIAN IMAGE.



The ikon that is to be carried by the Russian army in Manchuria is the most sacred of the Kremlin's treasures. The painting represents the Virgin as she appeared to St. Sergius, and in accordance with Russian custom the picture is covered with precious stones. This ikon is the same that accompanied Alexis, Peter the Great, and Alexander I, and was with their armies in every big battle.

Divorce Difficult in Canada.

In Canada there are but two things which can dissolve marriage—death and infidelity. An applicant for divorce must act under the provisions of a law marked at every step by the most rigorous limitations. If a man or a woman—for the requirements are the same—wishes to secure a divorce, a formal notice, giving the names of applicant and accused with the ground for accusation, must be inserted for six months in two newspapers published in the town or city where the applicant resided at the time of separation. No court of law has anything to do in granting divorce. To obtain divorce the applicant must go to the Dominion Parliament. The divorces in a generation have not averaged over three a year.

Cost of Electric Lights.

The cost of city electric lights ranges from 2 to 3 cents an hour a lamp.

Talk is cheap—unless you are using a long-distance telephone.

AMERICAN STEEL.

Phenomenal Increase in the Production in Recent Years.

In 1786 the Pennsylvania Legislature loaned a certain Mr. Humphries the sum of £300 for five years, to enable him "to make steel as good as in England." But twenty-five years later, or in 1810, the total production of pig iron in the United States was only 53,908 tons. In 1842 it had risen to 215,000 tons. In 1881 it was less than a million tons, and did not reach that mark until about 1894.

In that year the Bessemer converter was brought to the world's notice and at once began the revolution of this great industry. It was of British origin, but soon attracted the enterprise of the steel kings of this country. It was a simple and comparatively inexpensive device by means of which common cast iron could be converted into steel in a few minutes. Naturally the price began to fall until, from steel costing as high as six or seven cents a pound, at the close of the century steel billets in lots of 100,000 tons were sold as low as "three pounds of steel for two cents." This developed the iron industry by leaps and bounds. The distinctive iron age had passed. Iron became only the raw material awaiting conversion into steel, which was the standard material of construction in all but a few limited classes of work.

In 1872 the total annual product of pig iron had grown to 2,548,713 tons. In 1880 it was 3,835,191 tons, and the following year over 4,000,000. By 1891 it had risen to 8,279,870 tons, and ten years later 15,878,870 tons, while last year it touched 17,821,307 tons. But a few years ago the open-hearth process of manufacture began to supersede the Bessemer. It had the advantage for this country that it would work almost equally well with phosphorous and non-phosphorous ores, and, while its operation is more costly, it is said to produce a sufficiently better grade of steel to compensate the increased expense, and it is becoming increasingly common to call for open-hearth steel in the more important classes of construction.

The processes of manufacture have become almost magical in their operations. In many of the mills notable for the great tonnage that they turn out in a single day these processes are carried on with such rapidity that the journey through all sorts of transformation to the finished product, over 1,000 feet or more, is accompanied with a single heat. In spite of all the steel made in this country we have imported large quantities to meet a deficit; yet, on the other hand, it must be remembered that large quantities have been exported and sold to foreigners at a lower price than to American citizens.

Older the Better.

"Well, John," said Mrs. Stubb, "I reckon we better buy some new furniture and then rent a house in a modest locality."

"No, Maria," replied her husband, "we'll keep the furniture and rent a house in a swell neighborhood."

"But the furniture is all scratched and broken."

"That matters not. If we are in a swell neighborhood we can say it is 'colonial.'"—Chicago News.

Health Not Risked.

Mrs. Suburb—I never noticed until we moved into this house that the pump is outdoors.

Agent—That's so the water will be nice and cool in summer, ma'am.

"But I don't want to be running outdoors dozens of times a day in winter."

"No need to, ma'am. The pump always freezes up in cold weather."

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

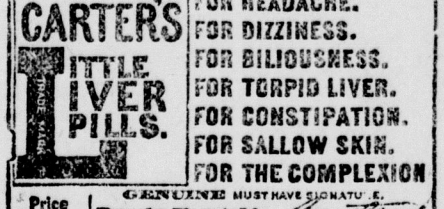
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

W. D. Wood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy to take as sugar.



CURE SICK HEADACHE.

WATER FILTRATION PLANTS.

American System Adopted by Many of the Cities of Russia.

The American system of water filtration has been adopted in many of the cities of Russia, says a consular report. Owing to the turbidity of the large rivers in Russia they are very objectionable as sources of supply for municipalities or for such manufacturing purposes as paper making, bleaching, dyeing, the making of chemicals, etc., unless the sedimentary matter carried in suspension is first removed.

In 1898 the chief engineer of the Moscow water works was sent to the United States to investigate and report on the American system of rapid filtration. On his return to Russia experiments were undertaken which demonstrated that by the American system extremely turbid waters could be rendered bright and clear at a rate of filtration fifty times as fast and with only about one-thirtieth of the space required under the old sand system, while from a sanitary standpoint the bacteria were reduced over 99 per cent.

The lessons taught by these experiments at Moscow resulted in the installation of the American systems at Moscow, Nizhni Novgorod, Tzaritzin, Rbinsk, Balasoff, Amavir, Vladimir, Simbirsk and Tomolsk. In addition to these American filters have been used for manufacturing purposes on a large scale at Kostroma, Yaroslavl, Orekhov-Zouper, Tver and Moscow and others of this description are now in use by the Russian government at its navy department in St. Petersburg. Formerly all of the parts of these filters were made in the United States—the cypress wood tanks in Boston and the machinery, valves and brass work in New York. Since the late advance in the duties on American iron work several of the heavier parts of the machinery are now being made in Russia.

Small Bills.

Friend—If your washerwoman charges by the piece, it must be rather expensive.

Young Housekeeper—Oh, no. She loses so many things that her bills are never high.

BOILS PYRAMIDS OF PAIN



Boils show the blood is in a riotous, feverish condition, or that it has grown too weak and sluggish to throw off the bodily impurities, which then concentrate at some spot, and a carbuncle or boil is the result. To one already enfeebled by disease, boils seem to come with more frequency, causing the intensest pain and greatest danger to the already weak and debilitated sufferer. All skin eruptions, from the sometimes fatal carbuncle to the spiteful little cat-boil, are caused by bad blood, and the only way to avoid or get permanently rid of them is to purify and build up the deteriorated, polluted blood, and counteract the humors and poisons; and nothing will do this so quickly and thoroughly as S. S. S., which is the acknowledged king of blood purifiers and greatest of all tonics. Where the blood has become impoverished and is poor and thin, no medicine acts so promptly in building up and restoring its richness, purity and strength. The time to cure a boil is before it develops, when it is in a state of incubation or formation in the blood; for boils are, after all, only the impurities and poisons bubbling up through the skin, and this will continue in spite of poulticing and lancing till the blood gets rid of its accumulated poison. The way to stop boils is to attack them in the blood, and this is what S. S. S. does. All danger of boils is past when the blood has been thoroughly purified and the system cleansed of all morbid, impure matter. If you are subject to boils, then the same causes that produced them last season will do so this, and the sooner you begin to put your blood and system in good order the better the chance of going through the spring and summer season without boils or other painful and irritating skin eruptions. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and can be taken with perfect safety by old and young, and without harm to the most delicate constitution. It is mild and pleasant in its action, and unequalled as a cure for boils and kindred eruptions. Write us if you would like medical advice or other information.

Allegheny, Pa., June 11, 1903.
From the age of twenty or thirty I was sorely afflicted with large, awful boils on my face and body. As soon as they would heal up in one place they would break out in another part of the body, and this continued for ten years. I tried everything I could hear of to get relief, but nothing did me any good. I had but little faith in S. S. S. doing me good when I began it, but after taking it for a short while the boils began to disappear. I continued on with the medicine, taking six bottles, and all the boils entirely disappeared. Five years have elapsed since that time, and I have never been bothered since, showing that the cure was permanent. I had some thirty or forty of the most painful boils one ever had, and to be entirely rid of them by your great purifier, S. S. S., puts me under a debt of gratitude to you.
HENRY ZINN.

All danger of boils is past when the blood has been thoroughly purified and the system cleansed of all morbid, impure matter. If you are subject to boils, then the same causes that produced them last season will do so this, and the sooner you begin to put your blood and system in good order the better the chance of going through the spring and summer season without boils or other painful and irritating skin eruptions. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and can be taken with perfect safety by old and young, and without harm to the most delicate constitution. It is mild and pleasant in its action, and unequalled as a cure for boils and kindred eruptions. Write us if you would like medical advice or other information.

SSS

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.



Mrs. Fairbanks tells how neglect of warning symptoms will soon prostrate a woman. She thinks woman's safeguard is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Ignorance and neglect are the cause of untold female suffering, not only with the laws of health but with the chance of a cure. I did not heed the warnings of headaches, organic pains, and general weariness, until I was well nigh prostrated. I knew I had to do something. Happily I did the right thing. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound faithfully, according to directions, and was rewarded in a few weeks to find that my aches and pains disappeared, and I again felt the glow of health through my body. Since I have been well I have been more careful, I have also advised a number of my sick friends to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and they have never had reason to be sorry. Yours very truly, Mrs. MAY FAIRBANKS, 216 South 7th St., Minneapolis, Minn." (Mrs. Fairbanks is one of the most successful and highest salaried travelling saleswomen in the West.)

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For over two years I suffered more than tongue can express with kidney and bladder trouble. My physician pronounced my trouble catarrh of the bladder, caused by displacement of the womb. I had a frequent desire to urinate, and it was very painful, and lumps of blood would pass with the urine. Also had backache very often. "After writing to you, and receiving your reply to my letter, I followed your advice, and feel that you and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have cured me. The medicine drew my womb into its proper place, and then I was well. I never feel any pain now, and can do my housework with ease."—Mrs. ALICE LAMON, Kincaid, Miss.

No other medicine for female ills in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

\$5000 FORFEIT If we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

One of the first rules of friendship is never to be intruding.

Listen a thousand times but speak once.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

W. E. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Uncle Eben.

"Sometimes when a man thinks specially well of hisse," said Uncle Eben, "it simply goes to show that he's a po' judge o' human nature."—Washington Star.

Sugar beets thrive in different kinds of soil, in diverse climates, and over a large area.

Ayer's

This falling of your hair! Stop it, or you will soon be bald. Give your hair some Ayer's Hair Vigor. The falling will stop, the hair will

Hair Vigor

grow, and the scalp will be clean and healthy. Why be satisfied with poor hair when you can make it rich?

"My hair nearly all came out. I then tried Ayer's Hair Vigor and only one bottle stopped the falling. New hair came in real thick and just a little curly."—Mrs. L. M. SMITH, Saratoga, N. Y.

Small bottle, 10c. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. All druggists.

Thick Hair

OUR TRADE WITH KOREA.

Our Goods Are Popular But Little Is Directly Imported.

The Department of Commerce and Labor has issued a statement concerning Korea. The commerce of that country amounts to about \$15,000,000 per annum. Imports materially exceed exports, and amount to about \$10,000,000, the exports to about \$5,000,000. While in the case of China the foreign commerce of the country is carried on chiefly, almost exclusively, through the "treaty ports," this is not the case with reference to Korea, only about one-third of the foreign commerce above alluded to passing through the treaty ports.

American products, both manufactured and otherwise, are popular in Korea, but the very large proportion reach that country through China and Japan, and the direct trade of the United States with Korea is extremely small. It is only within a comparatively short time that our direct trade with Korea was of sufficient importance to justify a separate record. In 1897 the exports from the United States to Korea were \$509 in value; in 1898, \$125,000; in 1902, \$251,000, and for the eleven months ending with November, 1903, \$366,919.

While this is a rapid growth, it does not show by any means the entire value of merchandise from the United States entering Korea. As above indicated, many of these articles from the United States consumed in Korea are sent first to Japan or China. The value of American petroleum consumed in Korea in 1901 is stated at over \$300,000; machinery and supplies, \$250,000, and electrical goods and lumber, \$236,000. These importations of merchandise from the United States were due in part, largely, perhaps, to the presence of Americans engaged in mining operations in Korea and the purchase by them in the United States of machinery and supplies for that work.

THE COUNTRY DOCTOR.

He Is the Modern Martyr, But Usually a Most Aggressive Citizen.

"Of all the men I meet on my rounds of the State there is none for whom I have as great respect as I have for the country doctor," said the South-drummer the other day. "The city physician is often a pretty hard-working man if he has much of a practice, but he knows few of the trials that the country doctor faces the year round. The country doctor is the modern martyr, and take it all through, he is the best read and most aggressive citizen of his community."

The country physician who is well established usually has a practice that covers a territory of at least 100 square miles. There is hardly a week in the year that he does not have patients at the extreme opposite boundary lines of his territory. I know one old doctor down the State who drives an average distance of twenty miles a day every day in the year. Of course, there are times when he does not drive an average of five miles a day, but there are other times when he drives thirty or forty miles a day.

"The worst side of country practice," these doctors say, is that the greater part of the sickness comes during the worst kind of weather. When the roads are good and the weather is fine people are not so apt to be sick, but when winter comes on and the roads are rough or muddy the country doctor is the man who has to be out and going.

"The mud roads of Illinois have snipped ten years off the lives of the majority of the doctors. One physician told me he was the first man of his family name to become gray, and he laid the blame to exposure."

"The country doctor is not merely a physician. He is a sort of family counselor, nurse, spiritual and legal adviser. I heard of a physician down in the southern part of the State who conducted a sort of vest-pocket bank and loaned money and discounted notes for nearly every farmer within the range of his practice."

"Yes, sir, I always take my hat off to the country doctor wherever I meet him."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Swiss watches, according to a report just published, are becoming popular in China. Those with fantastic designs on the face find the most ready sale.

Spring Medicine

There is no other season when good medicine is so much needed as in the Spring.

The blood is impure, weak and impoverished—a condition indicated by pimples and other eruptions on the face and body, by deficient vitality, loss of appetite, lack of strength, and want of animation.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Make the blood pure, vigorous and rich, create appetite, give vitality, strength and animation, and cure all eruptions. Have the whole family begin to take them today.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has been used in our family for some time, and always with good results. Last spring I was all run down and got a bottle of it, and as usual received great benefit." Miss BRULAN, Borce, Stowe, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

S. N. U. No. 20, 1904.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

TRICKS OF "CHAMPION FAINTER"

One of His Most Successful Was to Faint in Presence of Wedding Party.

A fraud on a lady has just come to light on the details of which much time and care must have been expended, and yet the profits amounted only to 3 shillings.

A man, who described himself as a ship's mechanic, called on the lady at her residence at Putney. He displayed a most intimate knowledge of the family, and stated that two letters had been found in a berth on a German liner addressed to her two brothers, who were in Australia. He said that he had been to the London office of these gentlemen, the addresses of whom he mentioned, and added that he had been told to call on her, as a telegram had come asking for the letters to be forwarded at once.

He said that the third mate of the liner had the letters, and gave the lady an address in Hamburg to write to. He added that his expenses had been 3 shillings, which the lady gave him, promising to communicate with him later. Inquiries afterward proved that there was no such third mate and no such liner.

It is perhaps due to universal education that frauds of this nature are increasing, as opposed to crimes of violence. There is one man, for example, known as the "champion fainter." He never asks for money; he merely faints on your doorstep. He is almost invariably taken in and given a good meal, and in many cases money is pressed upon him.

One of his feats was to faint outside a house in which a wedding party was assembled. He was tenderly looked after, was given champagne, and wished the newly married pair good luck in a neat speech.

A man who lived on his wits noticed that lamps were being used in a house, while all the others in the row were burning gas. He deduced that something had gone wrong with the meter, and called early next morning "from the company." Under his directions the family distributed themselves in the various rooms, ready to apply matches to the burners at a signal, while he stood at the meter.

Experiment after experiment ended in failure, and the family were moved from room to room, while the "gas man" made the most of his opportunities. He eventually left with a good haul, and instructions to wait until he sent the workmen.—London Mail.

Swabian Humor.

Max Nordau was talking recently to an American woman about humor.

"Next to the Americans," said Nordau, with a polite smile, "I think that the Swabians are the most humorous people in the world. A Swabian, if he has nothing funny to say, keeps silent. Stupidity is unknown among this race."

"One night in Swabia, in my early youth, I called on a Swabian maiden. She was very pretty. Perhaps I stayed longer than I should. Suddenly, at any rate, the young girl's mother called in a loud voice from upstairs: 'Gretchen! Gretchen!'

"Yes, mother," Gretchen answered. 'Gretchen, it is very cold here. Will you ask that young man to shut the front door from the outside?'

A Sure Protection.

Barton, N. Dak., May 9th.—Many cases are being published of how diseases have been cured and lives saved by Dodd's Kidney Pills, but there is a family in this place who use this remedy as a protection against the coming on of diseases and with excellent results.

Mr. W. A. Moffet says:—"We have no very serious illness or complaint for we always use Dodd's Kidney Pills the very moment we feel the least symptom of sickness and they soon put us right. If we have a touch of lame back or think the kidneys are not right, we take a few Dodd's Kidney Pills and the symptoms are soon all gone."

"My brother had Diabetes and the doctor told him he could not live until spring. I got some Dodd's Kidney Pills for him and although that was several years ago, he has lived through all the winters and springs since and is still living. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a wonderful medicine."

FAMOUS MEN OF HUMBLE BIRTH.

Horace was a shopkeeper's son.

The Greek poet, Hesiod, was a farmer's son.

Virgil, the great Latin poet, was the son of a potter.

Homer, most illustrious of poets, was at one time a beggar.

Columbus, the discoverer of America, was the son of a weaver.

The great French dramatist, Moliere, was the son of a tapestry-maker.

Terence, the celebrated Roman dramatist, was at one time a slave.

Demosthenes, the most celebrated orator of antiquity, was a cutler's son.

The eminent French humorist, Francois Rabelais, was the son of an apothecary.

Thomas Wolsey, the English astronomer and mathematician, was the son of a soap manufacturer.

Cervantes, the illustrious Spanish author, was born of an ancient, but reduced family. He early entered military service and served as a common soldier.

Proof of the Pudding.

Mamma—No session of the cooking school class to-day?

Daughter—No, ma'am. The teacher's sick.

Mamma—What's the trouble?

Daughter—Indigestion.

A Maiden in Doubt.

"Do you think he is really in love with you?" asked Maud.

"I don't know," answered Mamie. "He says he is; but his letters don't sound a bit silly."—Washington Star.

"PE-RU-NA," A VALUABLE PREPARATION, WRITES DR. KEMBALL



Most of the Ailments Peculiar to the Female Sex Are Due to Catarrh of the Pelvic Organs.

Rachael J. Kemball, M. D., 334 Virginia Street, Buffalo, N. Y., is a graduate of the University of Buffalo, class 1884, and has been in the practice of medicine in that city since then. She writes as follows:

"My conviction, supported by experience, is that Peruna is a valuable preparation for all catarrhal affections. I have taken one bottle of Peruna myself and just feel fine. I shall continue to take it."

—Rachael J. Kemball, M. D.

Peruna has cured thousands of cases of female weakness. As a rule, however, before Peruna is resorted to several other remedies have been tried in vain. A great many of the patients have taken local treatment, submitted themselves to surgical operations, and taken all sorts of doctor's stuff, without any result.

The reason of so many failures is the fact that diseases peculiar to the female sex are not commonly recognized as being caused by catarrh.

These organs are lined by mucous membranes. Any mucous membrane is subject to catarrh.

Catarrh of one organ is exactly the same as catarrh of any other organ. What will cure catarrh of the head will also cure catarrh of the pelvic organs. Peruna cures these cases simply because it cures the catarrh.

Most of the women afflicted with pelvic diseases have no idea that their

trouble is due to catarrh. The majority of the people think that catarrh is a disease confined to the head alone.

This is not true. Catarrh is liable to attack any organ of the body; throat, bronchial tubes, lungs, stomach, kidneys and especially the pelvic organs.

Many a woman has made this discovery after a long siege of useless treatment. She has made the discovery that her disease is catarrh, and that Peruna can be relied upon to cure catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

APHORISMS.

A good man does good merely by living.—Bulwer.

Many good purposes and intentions lie in the churchyard.—Philip Henry.

There is not a joy the world can give like that it takes away.—Byron.

Tenderness is wisdom; there is none in life but needs it and may learn.—L. Bailey.

An ungrateful man does an injury to all who stand in need of aid.—Publius Syrus.

What men want is not talent, but purpose; in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labor.—Bulwer.

An inquisitive man is a creature naturally very vacant of thought itself, and therefore forced to apply to foreign assistance.—Steele.

An Insinuation.

Miss Elderleigh—I suppose smokeless powder will reveal the horrors of war? Mr. Knox—Yes; but it will never be able to conceal the ravages of time.

The human man of wisdom looks upon ignorance with pity and not with hatred.

Remember when you buy Miller's Milwaukee Beer you get the best. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, agents.

Spring fever is a gentle name for biliousness and laziness.

Don't mistake the name Old Kirk Whisky put up by A. P. Hotelling & Co., 429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

King Edward smokes five cigars a day.

Brown's dinners aren't much and he lives out of the way, but there's always the high balls of Old Gilt Edge whisky. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., 29-31 Battery St., S. F., sole proprietors.

One of Many.

Mifkins—How does your friend Hooker spend his time since he retired from active business?

Bifkins—Oh, he fishes all summer and lies about it all winter.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and Seven Miles of Water Front on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

... WESTERN MEAT COMPANY ...

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

— AND SLAUGHTERERS OF —

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND CALVES.

:::

— PACKERS OF THE —

GOLDEN GATE —AND— MONARCH BRANDS

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

:::

PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO,

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Consignments of Stock Solicited.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY.